



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

TX 478.22 .A432
Allen, Bernard M.
Latin composition /

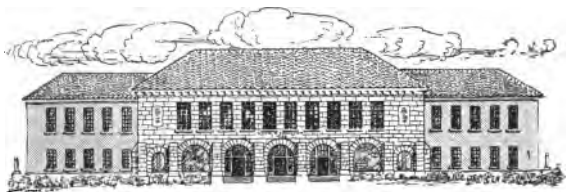
Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 04926 7086

COMPOSITION

ALLEN AND PHILLIPS



SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
LIBRARY

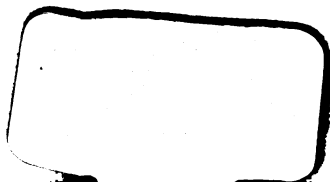
TEXTBOOK COLLECTION

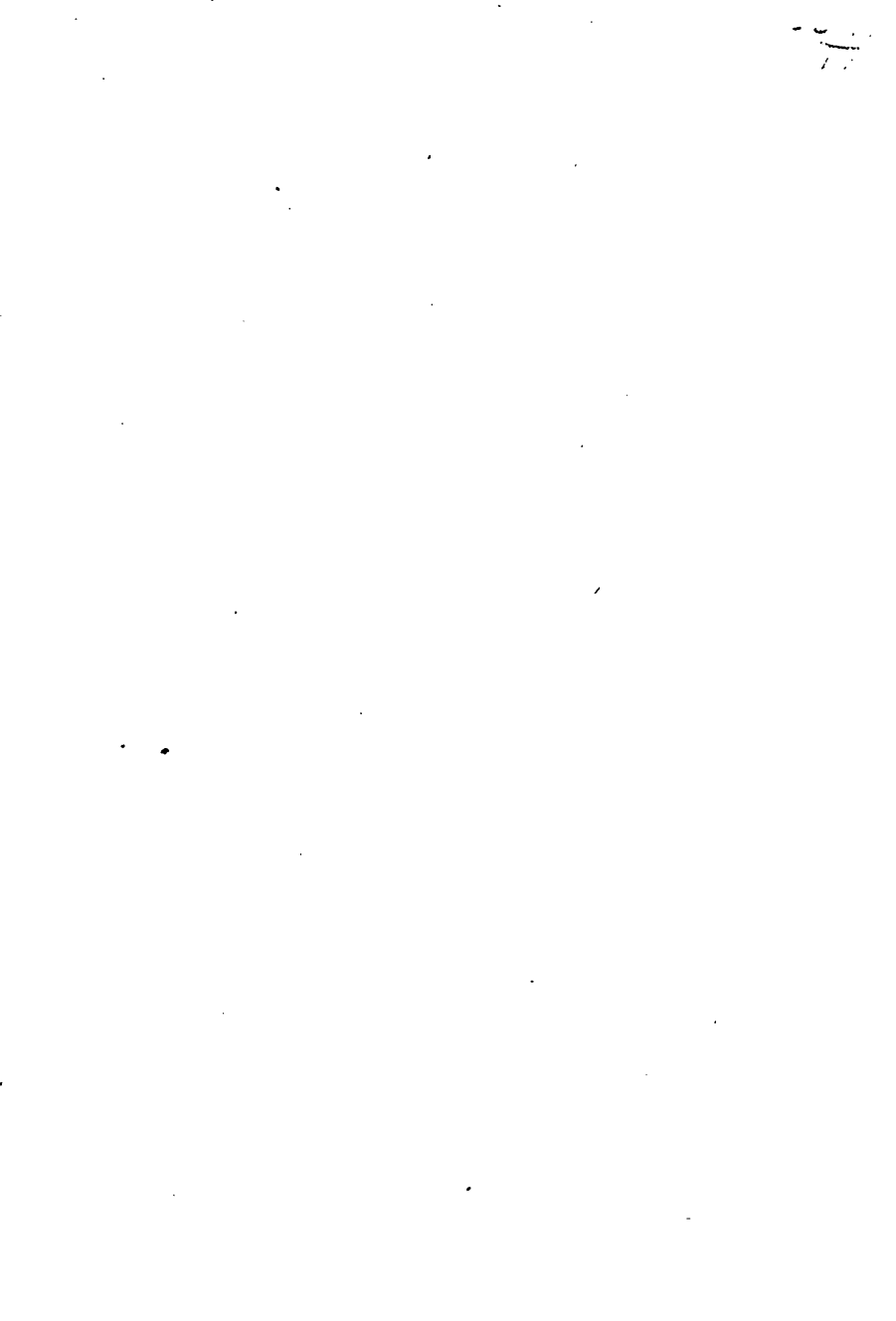
GIFT OF

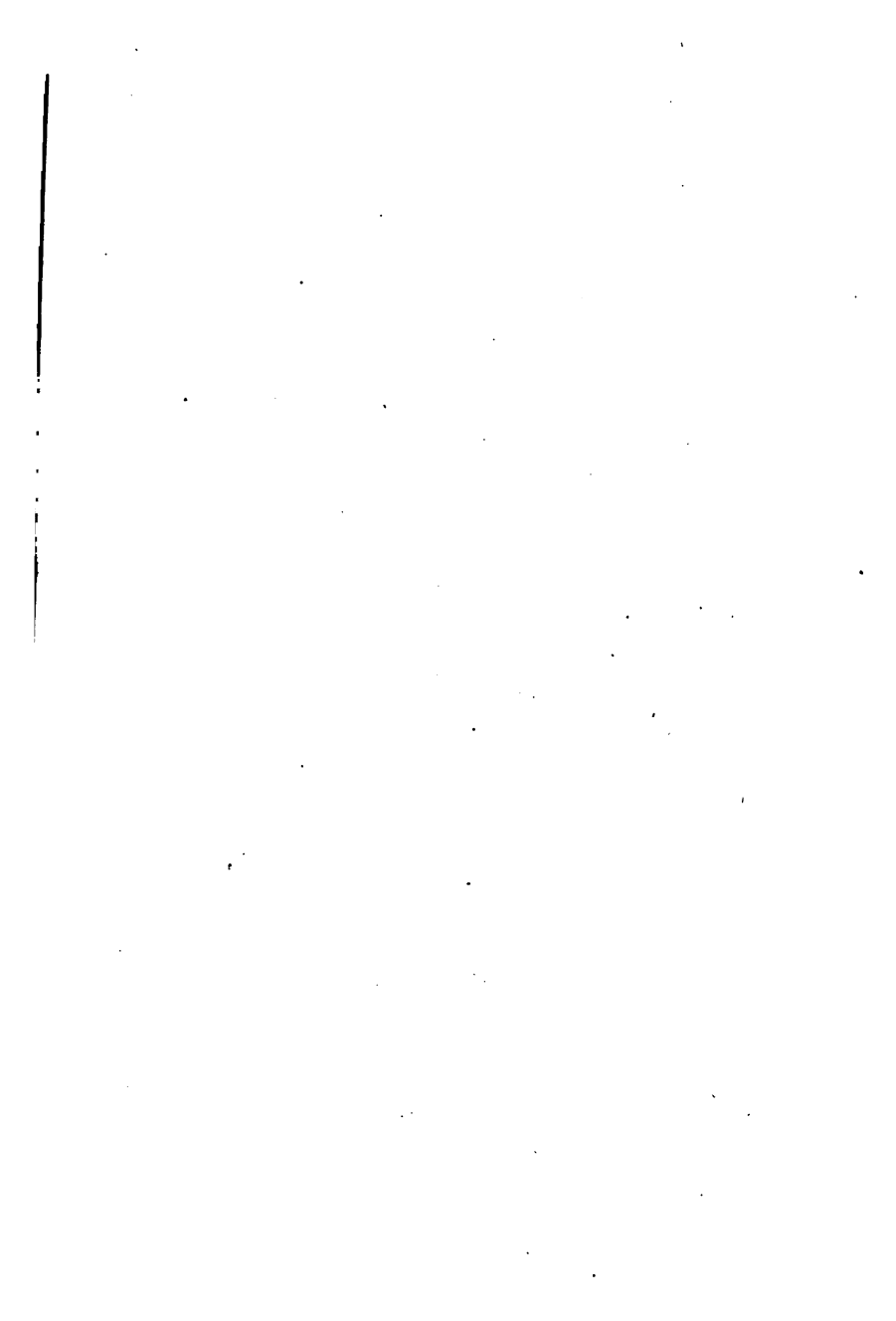
A. B. SHOW

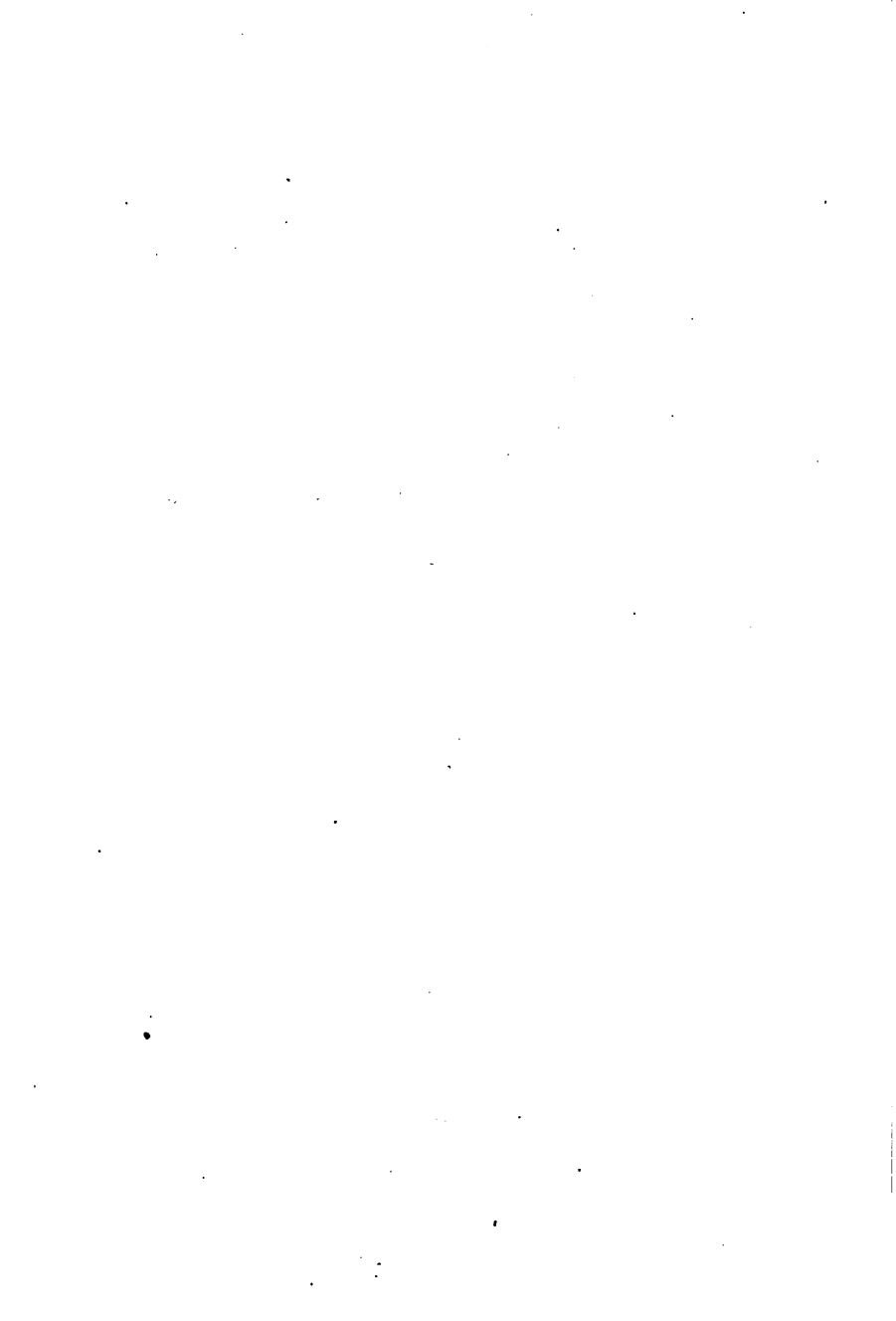


STANFORD UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES











LATIN COMPOSITION

BY

BERNARD M. ALLEN

AND

JOHN L. PHILLIPS

INSTRUCTORS IN LATIN IN PHILLIPS ACADEMY
ANDOVER



ALLYN AND BACON

Boston and Chicago

COPYRIGHT, 1909.
BY BERNARD M. ALLEN
AND JOHN L. PHILLIPS

646543

C
TDA

PREFACE

LATIN composition in the secondary schools has been taught from two kinds of books, one based on the text read, the other developing grammar by a systematic treatment. The advantages and defects of both plans are recognized, and the present work is an attempt to combine the two methods in such a way as to preserve the advantages and avoid the defects of each. The following is an outline of the general plan of the book :

Part I, which is intended to be used with the second year's work, is based on the first four books of Caesar. The lessons are divided into exercises marked A, B, and C. In Exercise A are sentences illustrating the constructions of the lesson in their simplest forms; in Exercise B the illustrative sentences are based on the first book of the Gallic War, and in Exercise C they are based on the second and third books. The lessons of Part I take up the most common constructions in their order of importance, and are followed by exercises based on Book IV, in which all these principles of syntax are reviewed twice.

Part II consists of lessons based on the four orations against Catiline, followed by review exercises based on Pompey's Command and Archias. The

points of syntax are taken up in the regular order of the grammars.

Every third lesson is a review. Practice in translating connected passages is furnished in these reviews and in all the exercises on Pompey's Command and Archias.

The only exercises in the book which are not based directly on some particular portion of the text are the short illustrative sentences marked A in Part I, and even these, in large measure, are taken from Caesar. The only exercises not involving definite reference to a limited number of grammatical constructions are the review sentences based on Pompey's Command and Archias in Part II.

In assigning the work it is expected that the pupil will be given the exercises marked A, for which a vocabulary is provided, and, in addition, either those marked B or C, depending on whether he first reads Book I or Book II of Caesar. Those exercises not used at first can be taken in connection with the text as it is read, thus providing a review of the most usual constructions.

Only those constructions are presented in Part I which by reason of their frequent recurrence are of most importance. This relative importance has been determined by actual tabulation of all constructions in Books I-IV of Caesar's Gallic War, and has served as the basis for fixing the order of presentation. In many of the current Latin Compositions there is a

surprising waste of time on constructions which are seldom met in the secondary school. For instance, to devote a whole lesson to contrary-to-fact conditions in indirect discourse, or to ask the student to write in one exercise more relative clauses of restriction or proviso than he will ever read before going to college is to betray a lack of a proper sense of perspective.

Experience has shown that pupils are often confused in the attempt to gain from grammar references an accurate understanding of principles. For this reason, the authors have given in simple language their own statements of grammatical usage, in addition to the usual references to the grammars. In these statements of grammatical usage, clearness and accuracy have been sought rather than originality. Attention may be called, however, to certain points which have been passed over or misstated in other books. Such are the discussion of the dative with compounds in Sections 86-89, where it is noted that verbs compounded with *con* regularly take, instead of the dative, *cum* with the ablative; the translation of *until* in Section 120, where emphasis is laid on the fact that the Latin, at least in preparatory texts, has no use with *ilum* or *quoad* corresponding to the use of *until* in English after negative verbs of occurrence, and that in such cases, therefore, *until*, which then is equivalent to *before*, is to be rendered by *priusquam*. Again, the infrequent use of the genitive plural gerundivè as compared with the genitive singular, and the entire lack in Caesar of the genitive gerund with an

object, unless that object is plural, have been briefly noted in Section 249.

The authors wish to express their appreciation of the valuable suggestions received from Mr. Edwin T. Brewster of Andover and Mr. Eric A. Starbuck of the Westminster School at Simsbury.

BERNARD M. ALLEN.

JOHN L. PHILLIPS.

ANDOVER, March, 1909.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

LESSON		PAGE
I.	Pronouns: Personal, Demonstrative, Reflexive	1
II.	Pronouns: Relative, Possessive	5
III.	Pronouns: Interrogative, Indefinite. Direct Questions. Ablative of Agent	8
IV.	Review	12
V.	Indirect Questions. Sequence of Tenses	13
VI.	Subjunctive of Purpose. Constructions of Place	18
VII.	Review	22
VIII.	Subjunctive of Result. Ablative of Means. Dative of Possession	23
IX.	Indirect Discourse: Simple Statements. Partitive Genitive	26
X.	Review	29
XI.	Indirect Discourse: Complex Sentences. Prepositions with Ablative	31
XII.	Ablative Absolute	35
XIII.	Review	38
XIV.	Substantive Clauses of Purpose, with Verbs of Commanding, Persuading, etc. Ablative of Accompaniment	39
XV.	Substantive Clauses of Purpose, with Verbs of Asking and Fearing	43
XVI.	Review	46

LESSON		PAGE
XVII.	Ablatives of Separation, Comparison, Degree of Difference	48
XVIII.	Substantive Clauses of Result. Ablatives of Manner and Accordance	51
XIX.	Review	54
XX.	Verbs of Hindering, Restraining, Doubting. Time and Space. Dimension	56
XXI.	Dative with Special Verbs. Dative with Compounds	59
XXII.	Review	63
XXIII.	Periphrastic Conjugations. Gerund and Gerundive. Dative of Agent. Expressions of Purpose	65
XXIV.	May, Must, Ought. <i>Licet, oportet, necesse est, dēbeō</i>	71
XXV.	Review	74
XXVI.	Temporal Clauses with <i>cum, ubi, postquam</i> , etc. Ablative with Certain Deponents	76
XXVII.	Temporal Clauses with <i>dum, quoad, priusquam</i> . Ablatives of Cause and Specification	79
XXVIII.	Review	83
XXIX.	Causal Clauses. Dative with Adjectives	85
XXX.	Concessive Clauses. Resumé of <i>Cum</i> Clauses. *Genitive with Adjectives	88
XXXI.	Review	91
XXXII.	Subjunctive of Characteristic. Ablative and Genitive of Description	93
XXXIII.	Exhortations. Commands. Wishes. Datives of Purpose and Reference	96
XXXIV.	Conditional Sentences	100
XXXV.	Review	105
EXERCISES ON BOOK IV	107

PART II

LESSON		PAGE
I.	Agreement of Adjectives, Relative Pronouns, Appositives, Predicate Nouns	116
II.	Pronouns: Personal, Demonstrative, Reflexive, Relative, Possessive, Interrogative, Indefinite	119
III.	Review	121
IV.	Genitive: Subjective, Objective, of Description, of Measure, Partitive, with Adjectives	122
V.	Genitive: with Verbs of Memory, of Feeling, of Judicial Action; with <i>rêfert</i> and <i>interest</i>	125
VI.	Review	128
VII.	Dative: of Indirect Object, with Special Verbs, with Compounds, with Adjectives, of Possession, of Agent, of Reference, of Purpose	129
VIII.	Double Accusative: with Verbs of Making and Choosing, with Verbs of Asking and Teaching. Accusative of Extent. Ablatives of Separation, Comparison, Degree of Difference	131
IX.	Review	134
X.	Ablatives of Specification, of Means, with Adjectives and <i>Opus</i> , with Deponents, of Description, of Accompaniment, of Manner, of Cause	135
XI.	Ablative Absolute. Time and Place	137
XII.	Review	138
XIII.	Verbs: Agreement, Voice, Tense, Sequence of Tenses. Direct Questions	139
XIV.	Independent Subjunctives: Exhortations, Commands, Wishes, Deliberative Subjunctive	143
XV.	Review	145
XVI.	Subjunctive of Characteristic. Subjunctive of Purpose, Pure and Relative	146
XVII.	Substantive Clauses of Purpose or Desire, with Verbs of Urging, Commanding, Asking, Fearing	148

LESSON	PAGE
XVIII. Review	150
XIX. Clauses of Result : Pure, Relative, Substantive. Verbs of Hindering, Restraining, Doubting .	151
XX. Temporal Clauses	153
XXI. Review	156
XXII. Conditional Sentences	157
XXIII. Concessions. Provisos. Indirect Questions .	159
XXIV. Review	161
XXV. Indirect Discourse, Regular and Implied. Sub- junctive of Attraction	162
XXVI. Infinitives	166
XXVII. Review	171
XXVIII. Participles. Gerund and Gerundive . .	172
XXIX. Supine. Expressions of Purpose. Order .	176
XXX. Review	180
EXERCISES ON POMPEY'S COMMAND	181
EXERCISES ON ARCHIAS	193
EXAMINATION PAPERS	199
VOCABULARY	213
INDEX	223

PART I

LESSON I

PRONOUNS

Personal. — B. 242 ; A. & G. 295 ; H. 500.

Demonstrative. — B. 246-249 ; A. & G. 296-298 ; H. 505-507.

Reflexive. — B. 244 ; A. & G. 299, 300. 1, 2 ; H. 502-504.

Personal Pronouns

1. The Personal Pronouns *ego, I, tū, you*, as subjects of verbs, are regularly not expressed, except for emphasis or clearness.

vēnistī, you came.

tū vēnistī, you came.

2. The Latin has no Personal Pronoun of the third person except *suī*, which is reflexive in its use. The Demonstratives are used to supply this lack.

laudō eum, I praise him.

3. The Genitive of the Personal Pronouns should not be used to express possession. For this purpose Possessives are used. See § 12.

Demonstrative Pronouns

4. The more common Demonstrative Pronouns are **hic**, *this* (near the speaker), **iste**, *that* (remote from the speaker, *that of yours*), and **ille**, *that* (more remote from the speaker, *that of his*).

Is, *that, he*, is less definite in meaning than **ille** or **hic**, and is commonly used as a personal pronoun of the third person.

eum laudō, *I praise him.*

Is often stands as the antecedent of a relative.

is quem vīdī, *he whom I saw.*

Reflexive Pronouns

5. A Reflexive Pronoun refers to the subject of the sentence for its meaning.

The reflexive has two uses :

1. Direct Reflexive. This refers for its meaning to the subject of the clause in which it stands.

sē laudat, *he praises himself.*

2. Indirect Reflexive. This stands in a dependent clause, but refers for its meaning to the subject of the main clause.

Ariovistus respondit **sē** obsidēs nōn esse deditūrum, *Ariovistus replied that he would not surrender the hostages.* (**sē** refers for its meaning to **Ariovistus**, the subject of the main verb.)

petivērunt ut pācem sēcum faceret, they begged that he would make peace with them. (sē refers for its meaning to the subject of petivērunt.)

6. The indirect use of the reflexive is generally found only in indirect discourse and purpose clauses, when the dependent clause expresses the words or thought of the subject of the main clause.

7. The Reflexive Pronouns of the first and second persons are like the Personal Pronouns.

8. The Reflexive of the third person is *sui*, declined as follows :

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>nom.</i> —	<i>Same as singular.</i>
<i>gen.</i> <i>sui</i>	
<i>dat.</i> <i>sibi</i>	
<i>acc.</i> <i>sē (sēsē)</i>	
<i>abl.</i> <i>sē (sēsē)</i>	

The following sentences illustrate the direct use of the reflexive :

mē laudō, I praise myself.
tē laudās, you praise yourself.
sē laudat, he praises himself.
nōs laudāmus, we praise ourselves.
vōs laudātis, you praise yourselves.
sē laudent, they praise themselves.

Note that *sē (sui)* is always third person.

9.

EXERCISES

(A vocabulary for the sentences in the exercises marked (A) is at the back of the book. For (B) and (C) consult Latin text.)

(A) 1. We call ourselves friends. 2. This affair was announced to him. 3. They call themselves Gauls. 4. They sent him with the soldiers. 5. The enemy sent envoys to us. 6. We call them barbarians. 7. Caesar led all the troops with him. 8. All the cavalry came with him.

(B) **Book I. 1, 2.** 1. These tribes often carry on war with them. 2. Aquitania extends from this river to that part of the ocean. 3. We call you Gauls. 4. They call themselves Celts. 5. The Helvetians carry on war with the Germans, and fight in their territory. 6. They all differ from one another. 7. The Belgians inhabit this part of Gaul, and call themselves the bravest of all. 8. Their¹ boundaries are narrow in proportion to the number of men.

¹ *their*, § 13.

(C) **Book II. 1.** 1. This army will be led against them. 2. All the Belgians are exchanging hostages. 3. The more powerful men will seize the supreme power in that state. 4. Letters of Labienus informed him in regard to these causes. 5. Rumors were brought to us. 6. These were the causes of the conspiracy. 7. They did not wish the Germans to dwell longer with them. 8. They are passing the winter with him.

LESSON II

PRONOUNS—*Continued*

Relative. — B. 250, 251; A. & G. 304–306, 308. *a*; H. 510.

Possessive. — B. 243; A. & G. 302. *a, c, d, e*; H. 501.

Relative Pronouns

10. The Relative Pronoun is **qui, quae, quod**, *who, which, that*.

The following rule should be carefully noted:

A Relative Pronoun agrees with its Antecedent in *gender* and *number*. Its *case* depends on its construction in the clause in which it stands.

miles quem vidit pugnabat, *the soldier whom he saw was fighting*.

Note that **quem** is in the singular number, masculine gender, to agree with its antecedent **miles**. It is in the accusative case, object of **vidit**.

11. The Relative, though sometimes omitted in English, must always be expressed in Latin.

Possessive Pronouns

12. The Possessive Pronouns are **meus**, *my*, **tuus**, *your* (singular), **noster**, *our*, **vester**, *your* (plural), **suus** (reflexive), *his, her, its, their*.

They are declined like adjectives of the first and second declensions, and agree in *gender*, *number*, and *case* with the nouns they limit. They may be omitted when the sense is clear without them.

13. When the English pronouns *his*, *her*, *its*, *their*, refer to the subject of the verb, the Reflexive *suus* must be used.

Suus has the same direct and indirect use as *sui*.
See § 5.

To express *his*, *her*, *its*, *their*, not reflexive in sense, the genitive of *is* is regularly used. In the following sentences, when *suus* is used, it has the direct reflexive use.

suum filium vidit, he saw his (own) son.

eius filium vidit, he saw his son (not his own, but some one else's son).

suos filios viderunt, they saw their sons.

eorum filios vidi, I saw their sons.

14.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. They will go out with all their forces.
2. Their soldiers are brave. 3. Our neighbors established peace with us. 4. They sent their leading men, who surrendered to him. 5. The enemy were informed of his arrival. 6. That town, which he captured, was large. 7. After his death, the Helvetians did the same thing. 8. The envoys, to whom Caesar said these things, were disturbed.

(B) **Book I. 3, 4.** 1. Casticus had been called our friend. 2. He will seize the royal power in his own state. 3. Diviciacus, who held the leadership, was a brother of Dumnorix. 4. They will establish peace with those states which are nearest. 5. They were influenced by his speech, and gave a pledge to one another. 6. His father held the royal power for many years. 7. He will take all his clients with him to the trial. 8. Dumnorix, to whom he gave his daughter in marriage, was very powerful. 9. You attempted the same thing in your state.

(C) **Book II. 2.** 1. He enrolled two legions, which he led into central Gaul. 2. His army arrived in the territory¹ of the Belgians. 3. They are leading all their forces into one place. 4. The legions will come with him into camp. 5. The envoy whom Caesar sent was Quintus Pedius. 6. Our neighbors will find out the things which are being done. 7. He will lead his legions with him into camp. 8. They came to their own territory. 9. He came to their territory.

¹*in the territory*; in Latin, 'at the borders.'

LESSON III

PRONOUNS — *Continued*

Interrogative. — B. 90; A. & G. 148, 152; H. 511.

Indefinite. — B. 252; A. & G. 309-314; H. 512-515.

Direct Questions. — B. 162; A. & G. 330-333; H. 378.

Ablative of Agent. — B. 216; A. & G. 405; H. 468, and 1.

Interrogative Pronouns

15. The Interrogative Pronoun is **quis**, **quid**. The Interrogative Adjective is generally like the Relative, **qui**, **quae**, **quod**.

quis hoc fēcit? *who did this?*

quid fēcit? *what did he do?*

quod nōmen est clārius? *what name is more famous?*

Indefinite Pronouns

16. The commonest Indefinite Pronouns are **aliquis** and **quis**, *some (one), any (one)*; **quisque**, *each*; and **quidam**, *certain*.

In **aliquis** and **quis**, the **quis** and **quid** forms are Substantives; **qui** and **quod**, Adjectives.

The nominative feminine singular and the nominative and accusative neuter plural are regularly **qua**, not **quae**.

17. *Quis* is regularly used instead of *aliquis* in clauses introduced by *si*, *nisi*, *nē*, and in such clauses regularly follows these conjunctions.

si quid vult, ad mē venire oportet, if he wants anything, he should come to me.

Direct Questions

18. As in English, Direct Questions are of two kinds: those that can be answered by *yes* or *no*, and those that cannot. These may be called Questions of *Fact* and of *Circumstance*. The latter, as in English, are introduced by some question word, such as *quid*, *what?* *cūr*, *why?* *ubi*, *where?*

19. Yes or No Questions are indicated in English only by the inverted order, as *Did you speak?* but in Latin these questions also require a question word. Such questions are of three kinds:

1. Those that expect the answer *no*, introduced by *num*.

num negāre audēs? dare you deny it? or you dare not deny it, do you?

2. Those that expect the answer *yes*, introduced by *nōnne*.

nōnne sentīs tua cōsilia patēre? don't you see that your schemes are manifest?

3. Those that expect either *yes* or *no*, indicated

by the enclitic *-ne*. This is generally attached to the first word of the question, usually the verb.

potestne hoc fieri? can this be done?

Double Questions

20. The first part of a double question is in Latin regularly introduced by *utrum*, and the second part by *an* or *annōn*.

utrum timor an officium plūs valet? is fear or a sense of duty the stronger?

utrum proelium committere ex fūā est annōn? is it of advantage to begin battle or not?

Ablative of Personal Agent

21. The Person by Whom a thing is done is expressed by the Ablative with *ab*.

loca superiōra ab exercitū tenēbantur, the higher positions were held by the army.

Note that this construction is confined to Passive verbs, and the Agent corresponds to the Subject of the Active verb. When such a Subject is a *thing*, it becomes, with the Passive verb, the Ablative of Means or Cause. See § 40.

his rēbus commōtus est, he was disturbed by these things.

22.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. What is each lieutenant sending to the army? 2. If any legion comes,¹ I shall see it. 3. Did they not do what² they were ordered to do?

4. The town will be taken by certain soldiers with whom we came. 5. The enemy were frightened by all these things. 6. The Romans' were frightened by Ariovistus and the Germans.

¹ *comes*. The tense in Latin corresponds to the time referred to. ² *what*. Relative or Interrogative? The Latin prefers the plural.

(B) **Book I. 5, 6.** 1. Were all the towns and villages burned by the Helvetians? 2. Certain¹ of the Rauraci adopted the same plan, and started out with them. 3. If there is any road by which we can² go from home, we will burn all our towns and villages. 4. What did they try to do when³ they went out from home? 5. They cannot persuade their neighbors, can they, to attempt to do this? 6. They permitted them to go through their territory.

¹ *certain*. *quidam* and numerals take *ex* with the Ablative instead of the Partitive Genitive. See § 46.

² *can*. Note mood in text. See § 134.

³ *when*. Use *ubi*. Note construction in text.

(C) **Book II. 3, 4.** 1. Was the ambassador, Iccius, sent by the Remi? 2. Certain¹ of the Belgians are ready to do Caesar's commands. 3. If any states are in arms, we can join² them. 4. He isn't the only one, is he, who has done³ this? 5. What can twelve thousand men (do) in war? 6. He put himself and all his possessions in⁴ Caesar's power. 7. The Remi and Suessiones have the same laws.

¹ *certain*. See note in (B).

³ *has done*, § 134.

² *join*. Note usage in text.

⁴ *in*; in Latin, 'into.'

LESSON IV

23.

REVIEW

(B) **Book I. 7, 8.** Lake Geneva empties into the Rhone, which is a river in Gaul between the Sequanians and the Allobroges. Caesar built a wall ten feet high from this lake to the Jura Mountains, which divide the Helvetians from the Sequanians. When this wall was finished, he fortified redoubts; and after stationing¹ garrisons, he was able very easily to stop those who tried to cross over. The Helvetians were intending to march through the province because they could not go by any other route; and so² they fastened many boats together, and made rafts by which they crossed the Rhine at its shallowest point.

¹ *after stationing.* Use Ablative Absolute. ² *and so, itaque.*

(C) **Book II. 5, 6.** Caesar encouraged the Remi, and ordered them to come to the river and to pitch camp there. All this¹ they did promptly; and after they saw that there was² a bridge over this river, they hastened to lead their forces across. Caesar's camp was twelve miles away, and he had fortified it with a rampart eight feet high. The Belgians assaulted this camp, and stripped the rampart of defenders, for no one could stand on the wall when so many stones and weapons were being thrown. Darkness stopped the fighting; and the enemy, who knew that help had been sent, did not delay longer, but retreated.

¹ *this; in Latin, 'these (things).'* ² *was, §§ 44, 45.*

LESSON V

Indirect Questions. — B. 300; A. & G. 573, 574; H. 649. II.

Sequence of Tenses. — B. 267, 268; A. & G. 482-484; H. 543-545.

Indirect Questions

24. A question not asked directly, but depending on some idea of asking, is called an Indirect Question.

quaesivit quae civitatēs in armis essent, he asked what states were in arms.

25. This construction is used to include not only a question depending on some verb of asking, but also all dependent expressions introduced by an interrogative word.

intellēxērunt quantam calamitātem intulissent, they knew how great a disaster they had caused.

26. RULE. — The Verb of an Indirect Question is put in the Subjunctive.

27. Double Indirect Questions are introduced by the same particles as Double Direct Questions. See § 20.

intelligere voluit utrum timor an officium plūs valeret, *he wished to know whether fear or a sense of duty was the stronger.*

28. **Annōn**, or **not**, becomes **neque** in an indirect question.

dēclārant utrum proelium committere ex ūsū sit neque, *they declare whether it is of advantage to begin battle or not.*

29. With expressions of *trying, hoping, expecting*, a Single Indirect Question may be introduced by **sī**.

expectāvit sī trānsirent, *he waited to see whether they would cross.*

Sequence of Tenses

30. Tenses are divided into two classes, Primary and Secondary.

(1) The Primary tenses of the Indicative are those referring to present and future time, the Present, Future, and Future Perfect.

(2) The Secondary tenses of the Indicative are those referring to past time, the Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect.

(3) The Primary tenses of the Subjunctive are the Present and Perfect.

(4) The Secondary tenses of the Subjunctive are the Imperfect and Pluperfect.

31. The tenses of Dependent Subjunctives are determined by the following rule:

Primary tenses of the Indicative are followed by Primary tenses of the Subjunctive, the Present Subjunctive to imply present or future time (*i.e.* incomplete action), and the Perfect Subjunctive to imply past time (*i.e.* completed action), in reference to the main verb.

Secondary tenses of the Indicative are followed by Secondary tenses of the Subjunctive, the Imperfect Subjunctive to imply present or future time (*i.e.* incomplete action), and the Pluperfect Subjunctive to imply past time (*i.e.* completed action), in reference to the main verb.

The whole subject may be condensed into the following statement :

When a Subjunctive depends upon any verb referring to past time, it must be put in the Imperfect or Pluperfect Tense, otherwise, in the Present or Perfect ; the Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive refer to time *previous* to that of the principal verb, the Present and Imperfect to the *same* or *later* time.

PRIMARY SEQUENCE

rogat	} quid faciam (incomplete action)	He asks	} what I am doing.
rogabit		He will ask	
rogaverit		He will have asked	
rogat	} quid fecerim (completed action)	He asks	} what I did, or have done.
rogabit		He will ask	
rogaverit		He will have asked	

SECONDARY SEQUENCE

rogābat	} quid facerem (incomplete ac- tion)	He asked	} what I was do- ing.
rogāvit		He asked	
rogāverat		He had asked	
rogābat	} quid fecissem (completed ac- tion)	He asked	} what I had done.
rogāvit		He asked	
rogāverat		He had asked	

TABLE ILLUSTRATING SEQUENCE OF TENSES

	MAIN VERB FOLLOWED BY SUBJUNCTIVE		
		Referring to the Same or Later Time	Referring to Previous Time
Primary	Present	Present	Perfect
	Future		
	Future Perfect		
Secondary	Imperfect	Imperfect	Pluperfect
	Perfect		
	Pluperfect		

32.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. He inquired what they had said. 2. He does not understand what the enemy are doing. 3. We shall soon know why hostages were sent. 4. We cannot find out whether¹ he has gone with the tenth legion alone. 5. They asked why the legions were departing. 6. They do not know whether the camp is in danger or not.

¹ *whether*. Single Indirect Questions of Fact are introduced by either **num** or **-ne**, *whether*, *if*, with no difference in meaning.

(B) **Book I. 9, 10.** 1. He does not understand why they are sending envoys. 2. He announced what¹ the Helvetians were planning. 3. They found out why he had enrolled two legions. 4. Did Caesar know whether Dumnorix was a friend of the Helvetians or not? 5. Caesar knew what¹ was being done by the Helvetians. 6. He does not know whether they obtained their request. 7. Can he find out why they led their legions out from winter quarters? 8. I asked him whether Caesar was passing the winter there, or had gone into Gaul.

¹ *what*, plural.

(C) **Caesar, Book II. 7, 8.** 1. He cannot tell what legions have been led from the camp. 2. He did not understand why two legions had been left in camp. 3. He knows how much space the army occupies. 4. Did Caesar know whether his men were inferior or not? 5. I asked him whether the enemy had burned the towns, or laid waste the fields. 6. I inquired what the smoke indicated. 7. I shall send men to tell¹ him whether the place is suitable. 8. Do you know what engines he placed at the ends of the ditches? 9. He asked who had been sent by the enemy.

¹ *to tell*, § 33.

LESSON VI

Subjunctive of Purpose. — B. 282; A. & G. 531; H. 568, 590.

Constructions of Place. — B. 182, 228, 229, 232; A. & G. 426, 427; H. 418, and 4, 419. 1, 461, 462, 483, 484.

Subjunctive of Purpose

33. Dependent clauses expressing the purpose of the main clause take the Subjunctive; if *positive*, they are introduced by *ut*, or by some form of the relative *qui*, if the sense permits; if *negative*, by *nō*. The tenses follow the rule for sequence of tenses (see § 31). Since a purpose must always refer to the future, the tense must be present or imperfect.

magnō cursū contendērunt ut quam minimum spati Rōmānīs darētur, they hastened at full speed in order that as little time as possible might be given to the Romans.

Caesar nūntiōs misit qui hōs postulārent, Caesar sent messengers to demand these men.

Crassus in Aquitāniam proficiscitur nō auxilia ex his nātiōnibus mittantur, Crassus sets out into Aquitania in order that auxiliaries may not be sent from these tribes.

Constructions of Place

34. There are three common constructions of place: Place To Which, Place From Which, and Place At or In Which. All these regularly require a preposition. Place To Which is expressed by the Accusative with *ad* or *in*; Place From Which, by the Ablative with *ab*, *ex*, or *de*; Place At or In Which, by the Ablative with *in*.

vēnit ad exercitum, he came to the army.

exercitum ex castris eduxit, he led the army out of camp.

bellum in Galliā coortum est, war arose in Gaul.

Special Constructions

35. Names of *cities* and *towns*, and *domus*, *home*, and *rūs*, *country*, as distinguished from *city*, do not take a preposition. With these words, Place To Which is expressed by the Accusative; Place From Which, by the Ablative; and Place In or At Which, by the Locative.*

eōs domum remittit, he sends them back home.

Tolōsā et Narbōne viris evocātis, calling out men from Toulouse and Narbonne.

domi remanent, they stay at home.

*The Locative endings, found only in the first three declensions, are:

<i>ae</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I</i> or <i>e</i>
<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>ibus</i> .

36.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. They delayed in Italy a little while, in order that the cavalry might return home. 2. He sent men from Rome to report this.¹ 3. He will stay at home in order that this may not be done. 4. I went into the country to see him, but he had gone from home. 5. He is retreating into the city in order not to be defeated.

¹ *this*. See § 23. (C) Note 1.

(B) Book I. 11, 12. 1. The Haeduan, in order to defend themselves and their possessions, asked help of¹ Caesar. 2. They sent an army to keep off the attack of the enemy. 3. They had nothing left at home. 4. When the Tigurini had gone out from home, they sent Cassius's army under the yoke. 5. He will cross the river in order to be able to judge in which direction it flows. 6. Caesar inflicted a great disaster on this state, with the design of avenging² his personal wrongs. 7. He will send envoys to Rome to ask help.

¹ *ask of*, *petō*, with *ab* and Ablative.

² *with the design of avenging*; in Latin, '*with this design that he might avenge*.'

(C) Book II. 9, 10. 1. Caesar waited to see what the enemy were doing. 2. The Romans had learned that a large number of horsemen were trying to cross the river. 3. He will send men to find out in what territory fighting is going on.¹ 4. It is best (for) them

all to return home and attack the enemy. 5. They advanced with the design of capturing² the camp. 6. The Remi cut down the bridge in order to cut off our men from supplies. 7. They cannot use home supplies of grain, and the supplies from abroad³ are running short.

¹ ~~fighting is going on~~ in Latin, 'it is being fought.'

² ~~with the design of capturing~~. See (B) Note 2.

³ ~~from abroad~~, *aliēnus*.

LESSON VII

37.

REVIEW

(B) **Book I. 13.** Caesar led his army across the Arar, so that he might follow up the forces of the Helvetians. His sudden arrival alarmed them, and they sent envoys to him to make peace, for¹ they could not understand how² he had crossed the river so quickly.³ Divico was the leader of this embassy, and he asked Caesar where he wished the Helvetians to go. He inquired if Caesar remembered the former valor⁴ of the Helvetians, and the destruction of the army which had crossed from the Roman province⁵ into their territory.

¹ *for, nam.* ² *how, quem ad modum.* ³ *quickly, celeriter.*

⁴ *valor.* Note case after *reminiscor* in text.

⁵ *province, provincia.*

(C) **Book II. 11, 12.** Caesar sent scouts to find out if the Belgians had gone. At dawn they returned and told him why the forces of the enemy were hurrying home. He sent ahead Cotta and Pedius, his lieutenants, with all the cavalry to delay the rear line, and Titus Labienus followed closely with three legions. They killed a large number of the enemy, and at sunset returned to camp. On the following day he attempted to take the town of Noviodunum, which was in the territory of the Suessiones. These were greatly alarmed, and sent messengers to Caesar to ask for peace.

LESSON VIII

Subjunctive of Result. — B. 284; A. & G. 537; H. 570.

Ablative of Means. — B. 218; A. & G. 409; H. 476.

Dative of Possession. — B. 190; A. & G. 373; H. 430.

Subjunctive of Result

38. A dependent clause of Result is expressed by *ut, that, ut — nōn, that — not*, and the Subjunctive.

A negative clause of Result may have some other negative than *nōn*, as *nēmō* or *nihil*, if the sense requires. Notice that *nē* is never used with result clauses. What sort of subjunctive clauses are introduced by *nē*?

39. Result clauses are often preceded in the main clause by *tam, so* (regularly used with adverbs and adjectives), *ita, sic, so* (regularly used with verbs), *tantus, so great, such, talis, of such a kind*.

How is the *tense* of a Result Subjunctive determined? See § 30.

haec urbs ita munita est ut à Rōmānīs nōn capi posset, this city was so fortified that it could not be taken by the Romans.

tantus erat timor Helvētiōrum ut sē dēderent, such was the fear of the Helvetians that they surrendered.

hostēs tam celeriter accessērunt ut nēmō effugeret, the enemy came on so swiftly that no one escaped.

Ablative of Means

40. The Means or Instrument of an action is expressed by the Ablative without a preposition.

signum tubā datum est, the signal was given by the trumpet.

Dative of Possession

41. The Dative is used with **est, sunt**, etc., to denote the Possessor. The thing possessed is the Subject.

eis erat magna frūmentī cōpia, they had a great abundance of grain.

42.**EXERCISES**

(A) 1. Our men fought so bravely that the Helvetians fled. 2. The enemy have such courage that nothing can be done. 3. The town was so fortified by the nature of its situation that no one could approach. 4. Such is the number of the enemy that we cannot drive them back by one attack. 5. The road is so narrow that the army has no means of approach.¹

¹ means of approach, one word.

(B) Book I. 14, 15. 1. They boasted so insolently that Caesar could not put aside the memory of the injuries. 2. Caesar had less doubt because he remembered what the envoys had mentioned. 3. They will march in such a way that we cannot attack them.

4. By this battle he kept the enemy from foraging.
5. The gods had granted prosperity to them for so long that they were grieved at the change of circumstances. 6. The number of the enemy is so large that they cannot drive them back. 7. He stationed men to see in what direction the enemy were marching.

(C) **Book II. 13, 14.** 1. The Bellovaci had endured such insults that they revolted from the Haeduans. 2. They caused so great a disaster that they fled to Britain. 3. He had such courage that he returned to Caesar. 4. By his aid their influence was so increased among the Belgians that the forces of the enemy fled. 5. He approached the town so that they might not pitch their camp there. 6. He has such influence that he can do this.

LESSON IX

Indirect Discourse: Simple Declarative Sentences.—B. 313, 314. 1, 2, 317; A. & G. 579–582, 584; H. 642, 644.

Partitive Genitive.—B. 201. 1, 2; A. & G. 346. *a, c*; H. 440. 5, 441–443.

Statement Indirect Discourse

43. Words or thoughts, when indirectly expressed, *i.e.* not in the exact words of the original, are called Indirect Discourse. This construction is used after verbs and other expressions of *Saying, Thinking, Knowing, and Perceiving.*

44. In Indirect Discourse the principal verb of a statement is in the Infinitive with its subject in the Accusative case.

45. The *tense* of the Infinitive depends on the time referred to in its relation to the time of the verb of Saying, Thinking, etc. The Present Infinitive refers to the *same* time as that of the verb of saying, the Perfect Infinitive to *previous* time, and the Future Infinitive to *later* time.

unam esse spem salutis docent, they show that there is one hope of safety.

certior factus est omnis discessisse, he was informed that all had departed.

*suos obsides se recuperātūrōs * existimābant, they thought they should recover their hostages.*

Partitive Genitive

46. The Partitive Genitive denotes a whole of which the word it modifies denotes a part. It is also called the Genitive of the Whole.

eōrum ūna pars, one part of them.

minus dubitātiōnis, less (of) hesitation.

After many words, *dē* or *ex* with the Ablative may be used as an equivalent of the Partitive Genitive. This is the regular construction with *quidam* and cardinal numbers.

quidam ex his, certain of these.

pauci dē nostris, a few of our men.

47.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. They said that Caesar would defeat a large part of the forces of the Germans. 2. He does not think he can be captured. 3. They are said¹ to have gone home to their friends. 4. We all knew that he was brave. 5. He informed the soldiers that their general had been killed. 6. We learn that ten of them have returned to Rome from Gaul.

¹ *are said.* This personal passive construction is the same in English and Latin.

* *esse* is generally omitted in the Future Infinitive. A participle helping to form an infinitive must agree with the subject.

(B) **Book I. 16, 17.** 1. Caesar said that the grain in the fields was not ripe. 2. He knew that many of their chiefs had been called together to complain about the leadership of the Haeduans. 3. For this reason, he thought Caesar would take away liberty from the Gauls.¹ 4. Day after day, he declared that the Haeduans were not collecting the grain. 5. They have a large supply of grain, which they can use if Caesar undertakes² the war. 6. He said that he thought we knew with how great danger he had reported our plans.

¹ *Gauls*. Note case in text.

² *undertakes*. What time is referred to?

(C) **Book II. 15, 16.** 1. Certain of the Belgians said they would surrender to the Roman people. 2. He says their valor is so great that they cannot be conquered. 3. When part of the hostages had been handed over, he said he would spare them. 4. They put the merchants and women in one place which the Romans could not reach. 5. When the Haeduans inquired about these matters, they were told that Caesar had gone back home. 6. The Belgians excel in valor, and have¹ great influence. 7. He declares he will not send men to seek peace.

¹ *have*; in Latin '*are of*.'

LESSON X

48.

REVIEW

(B) **Book I. 18.** Caesar realized that Liscus referred to Dumnorix, and that these matters had been discussed very freely and boldly; but because Dumnorix was in charge of the cavalry and was utterly reckless,¹ he wished him to favor the Romans. After dismissing² the council he asked many questions,³ and discovered that for several years he had been enlarging his private property and had very great power both at home and among the Helvetians. Caesar knew that Dumnorix, by means of this power, could restore himself to his former position of influence, and that he had amassed so much⁴ wealth that he entertained hopes of getting the royal power. He learned also that Dumnorix and his horsemen had started the flight of the cavalry a few days before.

¹ *utterly reckless*; in Latin, '*of supreme recklessness.*'

² *after dismissing.* Use Ablative Absolute (§ 55).

³ *questions.* Omit and use neuter adjective as a noun.

⁴ *so much, tantus.*

(C) **Book II. 17, 18.** After learning all this, Caesar picked out certain scouts and centurions to take¹ with him on (his) journey. One of these, as he afterwards learned, noticed how² the legions were marching, and

told the Nervians that it was easy to attack them and plunder the baggage. Since the latter were not at all strong in infantry, they thought they ought not to try³ this plan; but they made hedges by cutting into and bending over young trees so that the march of our army was hindered. There was a river about three feet deep⁴ between the hill and the woods in which the enemy were hiding. The hill had⁵ a gradual slope, and was bare for about one hundred feet from the top.

¹ *take*; in Latin, '*lead*.' See § 33.

² *how*, *quō modō*.

³ *try*, *ineō*.

⁴ *three feet deep*, § 82.

⁵ *had*; in Latin, '*was of*.'

LESSON XI

INDIRECT DISCOURSE

Complex Sentences. — B. 314. 1, 318; A. & G. 580, 585, *a*;
H. 643.

49. A Complex Sentence is composed of one main clause and one or more dependent clauses, as *The soldiers whom I see are brave.*

The rules for the verb of the main clause in Indirect Discourse have been given in §§ 44, 45.

50. A Dependent verb in Indirect Discourse is in the Subjunctive.

If either the verb of Saying, Thinking, etc., or the Infinitive of the main clause is past, the tense of the Dependent Subjunctive is Imperfect or Pluperfect (§ 31).

DIRECT

mīlitēs quōs vidēō
fortēs sunt, the soldiers
whom I see are brave.

INDIRECT

(*a*) **dīcīt mīlitēs quōs**
videat fortīs esse, he says
that the soldiers whom
he sees are brave.

(*b*) **dīxit mīlitēs quōs**
vidēret fortīs esse, he
said that the soldiers
whom he saw were brave.

Note that in these expressions the verb in the Dependent Clause of the Direct becomes Subjunctive in the Indirect, and that the Past tense of the verb of saying in (b) requires the Secondary Subjunctive, *diceret*.

51. *Dicit hostis oppida quae expugnāvissent incendiisse, he says that the enemy burned the towns which they (had) captured.*

Note that the Dependent verb of the indirect expression is Pluperfect, with the Perfect Infinitive *incendiisse*, although the introducing verb *dicit* is Present.

52. A Pronoun in any part of a sentence in Indirect Discourse, referring to the subject of the introducing verb of Saying, Thinking, etc., is regularly expressed by the Reflexive.

dicit se pacem cum eis civitatibus quae legatos ad se miserint facturum, he says that he will make peace with those states which sent envoys to him.

Prepositions with the Ablative

53. The following Prepositions are followed by the Ablative case :

ā, ab, dē, cum, ex, ē, sine, prō, prae. In and sub take the Ablative to express Place At or In Which ; the Accusative to express Place To Which.

54.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. The messengers report that the Belgians are carrying on war with the Germans, who live across the Rhine. 2. Ariovistus replied that he would not return the hostages which had been given to him. 3. Caesar understands that they left the camp so that supplies might be collected. 4. They saw that they would be in great danger if these matters¹ should be reported to him. 5. He knows that those with whom he has established peace will be his friends.

¹ *matters*; in Latin, '*things*.' In all such expressions, where the ending does not show the gender, the word *rēs* should be used.

(B) Book I. 19, 20. 1. He knew that everything¹ which was said to him was true. 2. Caesar hoped that he should not hurt the feelings of Diviciacus, if he should punish his brother. 3. We all know that Procillus was a man in whom² he had great confidence. 4. Diviciacus thought that Caesar would punish Dumnorix because he had led an army through the territory of the Sequanians. 5. He will order Diviciacus to be called to him, so that he may tell him what he knows. 6. Caesar replied that he would tell what had been said in the council.

¹ *everything*; in Latin, '*all things*.'

² *in whom*. Use the Dative.

(C) Book II. 19, 20. 1. Caesar said that because he was approaching the enemy, he would lead six legions in light marching order.¹ 2. He knows that

they will retreat, if he makes² an attack on them. 3. Caesar knew that he could not do everything, because the time was so short.³ 4. He hoped that the soldiers, who had been trained by him in former battles, would not leave the camp. 5. He said that he would give the signal to those who had gone too far.

¹ *in light marching order*, one word.

² *makes*. Use tense of completed action.

³ *the time was so short*; in Latin, '*the shortness of time was so great*.'

LESSON XII

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

B. 227; A. & G. 419, 420; H. 489.

55. The Ablative of a Noun or Pronoun with a Participle in agreement, but with no grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence, is used to denote an Attendant Circumstance. Two Nouns, or a Noun and an Adjective, are also used in the same way. This construction is called the Ablative Absolute.

The participle is generally the Perfect Participle, sometimes the Present, never the Future. The attendant circumstance may imply *time, cause, concession, condition*, etc., and so be translated by clauses introduced by *when, since, though, if*, etc.

L. Domitiō, Ap. Claudiō cōsulibus * discessit
Caesar in Italiā, in the consulship of Lucius Domitius and Appius Claudius, Caesar went off into Italy.

paucis dēfendentibus oppidum expugnābit, if (or since)
the defenders are few, he will take the town by storm.

paucis dēfendentibus id expugnāre nōn potuit,
though the defenders were few, he could not take it by storm.

* This use of the Ablative Absolute shows the regular way of indicating the year.

languidiōribus nostris hostēs ācrius instābant, *since our men were weaker, the enemy pressed on more boldly.*

56. The ordinary Latin verb has no Perfect Active Participle, and the English Perfect Active Participle is often best translated by the Ablative Absolute.

cōnsiliō convocātō sententiās exquirere coepit, *having summoned a council of war, he began to ask their opinions.*

NOTE. — In translating such a sentence from English to Latin, the construction must be changed from active to passive. Instead of “*having finished the war, he returned,*” say “*the war having been finished, he returned.*”

57. But *Deponent* verbs have this Perfect Active Participle, and this is frequently used, where with other verbs an Ablative Absolute or a Temporal Clause would be necessary.

hī novissimōs adortī et multa mīlia passuum prōsecutī magnam multitudinem conciderunt, *these, having attacked the rear and followed them many miles, killed a large number.*

So Caesar uses *trāsgressus* instead of the Ablative Absolute with *trānsire*.

flūmen trāsgressi (not flūmine trānsitō) proellum commiserunt, *crossing (lit. having crossed) the river, they began the battle.*

58.

EXERCISES

(Use the Ablative Absolute when possible.)

(A) 1. Leaving the baggage, they hastened to safety. 2. After the hostages were received, they did not fear war. 3. Having crossed the river and set fire to the buildings, they quickly returned. 4. After advancing many miles, he pitched camp. 5. This happened in the consulship of Gnaeus Pompey. 6. When he had learned this, he retreated into Gaul.

(B) **Book I. 21, 22.** 1. Caesar, having sent ahead all his cavalry, ordered Labienus to climb to the summit of the mountain. 2. While our men were seizing this mountain, the Helvetians moved camp. 3. After seizing the mountain, Labienus did not begin battle, but waited for Caesar. 4. Caesar led his forces to the nearest hill, but did not make an attack on the enemy. 5. When they had pitched camp three miles from Caesar's camp, the enemy refrained from battle.

(C) **Book II. 21, 22.** 1. After drawing up the legions and encouraging his men, Caesar began the battle. 2. When they had put on their helmets, they made an attack. 3. So great was the courage of the enemy that there was no time¹ for giving the signal. 4. Having set out for the camp, he saw that weapons were being thrown by our men. 5. He said he could do what² was necessary.³ 6. In order to give the necessary commands, he ran in the other direction.

¹ *there was no time*; in Latin, 'time was lacking.' ² *what* Relative or Interrogative? ³ *necessary*; in Latin, 'the need.'

LESSON XIII

59.

REVIEW

(B) **Book I. 23, 24.** On the following day it was announced to the enemy that Caesar had changed his course and gone to Bibracte, which was the richest city of the Helvetians, to provide for grain. The Helvetians thought that he was withdrawing because he was frightened, and attacked him in the rear; but Caesar, after leading his forces to the nearest hill and drawing up his line of battle, stationed two legions on the top of the ridge, and collected the packs in¹ one place. The Helvetians, following with all their baggage, formed a phalanx close by² the line of battle of the Romans.

¹ *in*; in Latin, '*into*.'

² *close by*, **sub**, and the Ablative.

(C) **Book II. 23, 24.** The soldiers of the ninth and tenth legions, who had taken their stand on the left wing, drove the Atrebatians, with whom they had been fighting, to the river. Having killed a large part of them, they crossed the river and renewed the battle. The Nervians knew that if the Viromandui, who had been fighting with the eighth and eleventh legions, should be put to flight, the camp would be exposed in front and on the left side, and so they hastened to that place. After surrounding the legions on the exposed flank, they continued the battle even to the highest point of the camp. The camp followers, who saw that a part of the enemy had crossed the river and were moving about in our camp, took to flight, some in one direction, others in another.

LESSON XIV

Substantive Clauses of Purpose or Desire. — B. 294, 295. 1, 2, 296. 1; A. & G. 563; H. 564, 565, 568. 2.

Ablative of Accompaniment. — B. 222; A. & G. 413; H. 473, 474. 2. Note 1.

Substantive Clauses of Purpose

60. Clauses of Purpose introduced by *ut* or *nē* (never *quī*) are used as the objects of many verbs denoting an action directed toward the future. Some common verbs of this kind are:

moneō, *advise, warn*, with Accusative.

hortor, cohortor, urge, encourage, with Accusative.

persuādeō, persuade, with Dative.

permittō, permit, with Dative.

imperō, command, order, with Dative.

praefectōs cohortātus ut suōs excitārent, having urged the prefects to stir up their men.

huic persuādet nē ad hostiē trānseat, he persuades this man not to cross over to the enemy.

Equivalent Constructions

61. *Iubeō, order, patior, permit, vetō, forbid*, take the Accusative and Infinitive.

Licet, it is permitted, takes the Dative and Infinitive.

Verbs of Wishing, as *volō, nōlō, mālō, cupiō*, generally take an Infinitive, either Complementary or with Subject Accusative.

*permittunt Helvētīs ut per suōs finīs trāseant, }
 patiuntur Helvētiōs per suōs finīs trānsire, }
 they permit the Helvetians to pass through their
 territory.*

licet eis trānsire, they are permitted to cross.

*Caesar nōluit agrōs vacāre, Caesar did not wish the
 country to be unoccupied.*

*P. Crassō imperat ut proficiscātur, } he orders Pub-
 P. Crassum proficisci iubet, }
 lius Crassus to set out.*

Ablative of Accompaniment

62. Accompaniment is expressed by the Ablative with *cum*.

*cum legiōne VII proximus mare Ōceanum hiemā-
 bat, he was wintering near the Atlantic with the
 seventh legion.*

In a very few phrases (especially *omnibus cōpiis* and similar expressions), where the noun is modified by an adjective, *cum* is often omitted.

NOTE. — With eight Pronouns *cum* is enclitic :

*mēcum, tēcum, sēcum, nōbiscum, vōbiscum, quōcum,
 quācum, quibuscum.*

63.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. He persuades the citizens to go out of their territories. 2. Caesar had commanded¹ the lieutenants not to leave the camp. 3. Labienus hastened into winter quarters with all his legions. 4. He said he had advised them to take their baggage with them. 5. They did not permit² the Britons to bring help to the Gauls.

¹ *had commanded.* Use both *iubeō* and *imperō*.

² *permit.* Use both *patior* and *permittō*.

(B) **Book I. 25, 26.** 1. They threw away their shields, and fought with the enemy with swords. 2. Caesar ordered the soldiers to make an attack on the Helvetians with drawn swords. 3. Having noticed this, he bade the cavalry surround the enemy and renew the battle. 4. He urges them to retreat to the mountain with their baggage and carts. 5. We persuaded them not to help the soldiers with wagons or anything else. 6. They fought a long time near the baggage, and got possession of the camp and the horses.

(C) **Book II. 25, 26.** 1. When Caesar saw that the tenth legion was hard pressed by the enemy, he ordered them to use their swords. 2. After seizing a weapon and encouraging the soldiers, he bade them spread out the maniples. 3. When this was done,¹ he advised the lieutenants to make an advance² upon the enemy with all their forces. 4. Addressing Baculus by name, he urged him to fight very boldly. 5. Having

captured¹ the baggage, he learned what was going on in camp. 6. Their courage being renewed by Caesar's coming, they resisted more bravely.

¹ *when this was done.* Note text.

² *make an advance*; in Latin, '*carry on the standards.*'

³ *captured.* Use **potior**.

LESSON XV

Substantive Clauses of Purpose with Verbs of Asking and Fearing. — B. 295. 1, 296. 2; A. & G. 563, 564; H. 565, 567.

Verbs of Asking

64. The following verbs of *asking* continue the list of common verbs which take a Substantive Clause of Purpose, introduced by *ut* or *nē*. The construction of the *person asked*, if expressed, follows each verb.

- rogō, ask,* with Accusative.
petō, ask, beg, with *ab* and Ablative.
postulō, demand, with *ab* and Ablative.

Remember that the Latin does not use the Infinitive after these verbs or after those in § 60, while in English the Infinitive is often found.

eum rogāvi ut nūntium mitteret, I asked him to send a messenger.

ā mē petivit nē redīrem, he begged me not to return.

postulat ut obsidēs reddantur, he demands that the hostages be given back.

Verbs of Fearing

65. Verbs or expressions of Fearing are followed by a Subjunctive, introduced by *nē* (translated *that, lest*) or by *ut* (translated *that — not*).

Notice that *ut* and *nē* apparently exchange meanings after verbs of Fearing.

verēri videntur ut habeam satis praesidi, they seem to be afraid that I shall not have guards enough.

timēbat nē milites superarentur, he feared that the soldiers would be conquered.

66.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. They ask their allies not to surrender.
2. They feared that the Gauls might be aroused.
3. He begs them not to return home with their army.
4. They all fear that aid may not be brought. 5. Ariovistus demanded that they come with ten men to the conference. 6. The Helvetians asked their neighbors to exchange hostages. 7. He will beg them to follow with four legions.

(B) Book I. 27, 28. 1. Caesar demanded that they should await his¹ arrival in that place. 2. The Helvetians feared that Caesar would ask that they surrender their arms. 3. They begged Caesar not to regard them as enemies. 4. He will ask that envoys be sent to him. 5. He was afraid that the Ger-

mans might cross into the territory of the Helvetians. 6. Caesar asked the Helvetians to return to their own territory, so that the lands² might not be unoccupied. 7. They urge him to accept their surrender.³ 8. They fear that they may not be able to conceal their flight.

¹ *his*, indirect reflexive. See § 6.

² *lands*, *agri*.

³ *accept their surrender*. Note text.

(C) Book II. 27, 28. 1. He feared that they might not be able to renew the battle. 2. They begged the cavalry to wipe out the disgrace of flight by their valor. 3. He will demand that they do not cross the river. 4. They fear that these will send envoys to Caesar, and surrender. 5. He asked Caesar to show mercy¹ toward these suppliant people.² 6. The women begged that they might be placed in the swamps with their children. 7. They will request their neighbors to keep (themselves) from doing harm.

¹ *show mercy*. Use *tor* and Ablative.

² *suppliant people*. Use adjective only.

LESSON XVI

67.

REVIEW

(B) **Book I. 29, 30.** The soldiers found records in the camp showing¹ the number of Helvetians who could bear arms. These had gone out from home with all the women and children. Caesar ordered his men to make an enumeration of those who had returned home, and the total was about 120,000. The ambassadors of the Gauls, who had come to Caesar, feared that he would inflict punishment on their states, but nevertheless asked him not to take possession of all Gaul. This war had turned out to the advantage of Gaul, and they begged Caesar that they might be permitted to appoint a council, and to ask of him the things which they wished.² This request was granted, and they agreed together not to disclose anything except with Caesar's consent.

¹ *showing*; in Latin, '*which showed*.'

² *wished*. Use Subjunctive, Subordinate Clause in Implied Indirect Discourse.

(C) **Book II. 29, 30.** The Aduatuci, after depositing their baggage in a well-fortified town, which had a steep cliff on one side, informed Caesar that they would not make war on him, but would defend themselves with very heavy rocks, which they had placed

on the wall. They had been driven about for many years by the Cimbrians, and were afraid that the Romans would not permit¹ them to choose a place for a home; and so² they urged Caesar to return home with all his forces. Caesar said he would not do this, and having constructed a mound and erected a tower, he was confident that he could defeat the enemy. These were men of great height, and they had fortified their town by a double wall and by numerous redoubts.

¹ *permit*, §§ 60, 61.

² *and so, itaque.*

LESSON XVII

Ablative of Separation or Source. — B. 214, 215; A. & G. 400-402, 403. 1; H. 461-465, 467.

Ablative of Comparison. — B. 217; A. & G. 406, 407. a; H. 471.

Ablative of Degree of Difference. — B. 223; A. & G. 414; H. 479.

Ablative of Separation

68. The Ablative, with or without **ab**, **ex**, or more rarely **de**, is used to express Separation or Source. With words denoting persons a preposition is regularly used.

Note the construction with verbs of asking, § 64.

commeātū nostrōs prohibēbant, *they kept our men from supplies.*

illum ex periculō eripuit, *he rescued him from peril.*

69. Place From Which regularly requires a preposition, except names of cities and towns, and **domus** and **rūs** (§§ 34, 35).

Ablative of Comparison

70. Comparison may be expressed by **quam**, *than*, with the second of the two words compared in the

same case as the first, but instead of **quam** and the Nominative or Accusative, the Ablative alone may be used.

quam ceteri sunt humaniores, } *they are more civil-*
 ceteris sunt humaniores, } *ized than the rest.*

Ablative of Degree of Difference

71. Where any *difference* is expressed, usually by a Comparative Adjective or Adverb, the *degree* of the difference is expressed by the Ablative.

paulo sunt ceteris humaniores, *they are a little more civilized than the rest.*

paucis ante annis, *a few years before.*

multo acrius pugnabant, *they fought much more fiercely.*

72.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. The Gauls sought aid from the Germans, who lived across the Rhine. 2. Caesar sent two legions to cut off the enemy from supplies. 3. They thought the Germans were much braver than the Gauls.¹ 4. Ambassadors came from many states to ask him for aid. 5. Many years ago, these men were driven from home and went from Gaul into Italy.

¹ *than the Gauls.* Express in two ways.

(B) Book I. 31 (*first half*). 1. They asked back their hostages from the Sequanians, and sought aid of

the Roman people. 2. The Germans are much fiercer than the Gauls,¹ and covet their lands. 3. Diviciacus fled from his state, and came to Rome many years before. 4. The Haeduans are less powerful in Gaul than the Sequanians, being weakened by great disasters. 5. We are working to induce² Diviciacus to give his children as hostages to the Germans. 6. About a thousand of the Germans crossed the Rhine, and contended in arms with the Haeduans and their dependents.

¹ *than the Gauls.* Express in two ways. ² *to induce,* § 33.

(C) **Book II. 31, 32.** 1. The Belgians were alarmed at this spectacle, and sent envoys to Caesar to ask¹ him for peace. 2. These begged him not to deprive them² of their arms. 3. To this Caesar replied that he would do what he had done three days before. 4. This pile of arms is much higher than that.³ 5. They threw the arms from the wall into the ditch. 6. This ditch was ten feet longer than the wall.

¹ *to ask,* § 33.

² *them,* §§ 5, 6.

³ *than that.* Express in two ways.

LESSON XVIII

Substantive Clauses of Result. — B. 297; A. & G. 568, 569; H. 571.

Ablative of Manner. — B. 220; A. & G. 412; H. 473. 3.

Ablative of Accordance. — B. 220. 3; A. & G. 418. a; H. 475. 3.

Substantive Clauses of Result

73. 1. The following common verbs and phrases take a Substantive Clause of Result, used as Subject or Object, introduced by *ut*. The negative is *nōn*. Note that with the clause as *subject*, these verbs are impersonal.

accidit	}	<i>it happens.</i>
fit		

faciō	}	<i>cause, bring about.</i>
efficiō		

accidit ut esset lūna plēna, *it happened that there was a full moon.*

fēcērunt ut cōnsimilis fugae profectiō vidērētur, *they made the departure seem very much like a flight.*

2. Here belongs the phrase *fore* (or *futūrum*) *ut* with the Subjunctive, a construction which is regularly used instead of a Future Passive Infinitive,

and also for the Future Active Infinitive of those verbs which have no Future Active Participle.*

*dixit futūrum utī tōtūus Galliae animī ā sē āverte-
rentur, he said the hearts of all Gaul would be turned
from him.*

Ablative of Manner

74. The Ablative with *cum* is used to denote Manner, and usually answers the question, *how?* When an Adjective or limiting Genitive is used with the Ablative, *cum* is generally omitted.

cum studiō pugnābant, they fought with zeal.

*magnō (cum) studiō pugnābant, they fought with
great zeal.*

Ablative of Accordance.

75. That *in accordance with which* anything is, or is done, is expressed by the Ablative, usually without a preposition.

*mōribus suis pācem petēbant, they begged for peace
according to their custom.*

76.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. It happened that the rest did not dare to make an attack on us. 2. He made it possible¹ that supplies could be brought without danger. 3. The enemy attacked the town with the greatest zeal. 4. It happened that Caesar did not lead the legion in

* With *possum* the Future Infinitive idea is regularly expressed by *posse*.

accordance with his usual custom. 5. He did not cause the infantry to advance with the same speed. 6. He knew they would not be able to commence battle. 7. He said the town would be taken.²

¹ *made it possible*, *efficiō*.

² *would be taken*, §§ 44, 45.

(B) **Book I. 31 (last half).** 1. The result was that they could not longer endure his cruelty. 2. He will cause a place to be prepared for the Harudes. 3. He saw that the best part of entire Gaul would be occupied by Ariovistus. 4. All these things were done with the greatest injustice. 5. He says that they will not be able to drive the Germans from the Gallic territory. 6. The cruelty of Ariovistus caused them to seek another home. 7. It happened that a larger number of Germans crossed the Rhine.

(C) **Book II. 33-35.** 1. Caesar caused the gates to be closed and the soldiers to leave the town. 2. It happened that our men did not withdraw their garrison. 3. He knew that no one would be left in the town. 4. They caused a sally to be made with the greatest speed.¹ 5. It happened that the enemy fought bravely² according to their custom. 6. The tribes which dwell across the Rhine will cause envoys to be sent. 7. He knows that every hope will rest in valor alone.

¹ *speed*, *celeritās*.

² *bravely*; in Latin, '*with bravery*.'

LESSON XIX

77.

REVIEW

(B) **Book I. 32, 33.** The lot of the Sequanians was much more unhappy than (that) of the others, because the cruelty of Ariovistus had caused them to fear him in his absence, and they did not dare to seek aid from Caesar.

Therefore¹ when Caesar asked why they did not do what the others did, it happened that they made no answer,² but remained silent. Diviciacus finally told what the reason was. Caesar promised to put an end to the outrages of Ariovistus, and dismissed the council. The Roman province was separated by the Rhine from the territory of the Sequanians, and Caesar thought it would be dangerous to the Roman people (for) the Germans to cross from their own boundaries into Gaul.

¹ *therefore, itaque.*

² *made no answer; in Latin, 'answered nothing.'*

(C) **Book III. 1, 2.** Galba, who had been sent by Caesar to open a road over the Alps, where the merchants were accustomed to go with great danger, fought several successful battles. When envoys had been sent and hostages given, he caused two cohorts to be stationed among the Nantuates, whose territory extended from Lake Geneva to the top of the Alps.

He ordered the Gauls to leave to his cohorts one part of the village of Octodurus, where he had decided to pass the winter himself.

It happened for several reasons that the Gauls decided to renew the war and crush the legion. They knew that two cohorts had been detached to look for provisions, and thought that if they should rush down and hurl their weapons, not even their first attack could be withstood.

LESSON XX

Verbs of Hindering, Restraining, Doubting. — B. 295. 3, 298;
A. & G. 558; H. 568. 8, 595. 1, 2, 596. 2.

Ablative of Time. — B. 230, 231; A. & G. 423; H. 486, 487.

Accusative of Extent. — B. 181; A. & G. 423, 425; H. 417.

Verbs of Hindering, Restraining, Doubting

78. Negative expressions of Hindering, Restraining, and Doubting are followed by *quīn* and the Subjunctive. Such expressions are *nōn retineō*, *I do not restrain*; *nōn dēsterreō*, *I do not hinder*; *nōn dubitō*, *I do not doubt*; *nōn dubium est*, *there is no doubt*.

nōn potuerunt retinēri quīn tēla conicerent, *they could not be restrained from throwing weapons*.

nōn dubitāvit quīn Germāni essent fortēs, *he did not doubt that the Germans were brave*.

79. Verbs of Hindering and Restraining, if positive, are regularly followed by *nē* or *quōminus* and the Subjunctive; but *prohibeō*, *prevent*, generally takes the Infinitive.

dēterrui hostiā nō prōgrederentur, he kept the enemy from advancing.

Germanōs transire prohibēbant, they prevented the Germans from crossing.

Ablative of Time

80. Time When or Within Which is expressed by the Ablative without a preposition.

tempore opportūnissimō Caesar auxilium tulit, Caesar brought help at just the right time.

ut posterō diē convenirent imperāvit, he bade them assemble on the following day.

iter finē nocte cōfectum est, the march was finished in one night.

Accusative of Extent

81. Extent of Time and Space is expressed by the Accusative.

paucōs diēs morātus, having delayed a few days.
circiter milia passuum VII prōgressus, having advanced about seven miles.

Absum, be distant, takes either the Accusative of Extent or the Ablative of Degree of Difference. See § 71.

82. Dimension is expressed in two ways. *A ditch fifteen feet wide* may be written (a) as in English, *fossa XV pedēs lāta*; (b) *fossa XV pedum in lātitudinem*. *Pedēs* in (a) is an Accusative of Extent; *pedum* in (b) is a Genitive of Measure. (§ 136.)

83.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. The leader cannot restrain his men from attacking the enemy. 2. We tried to keep them from building¹ a bridge. 3. They did not doubt that he had arrived many days before. 4. Caesar prevented part of these forces from crossing the river. 5. He fortified the camp with a rampart twelve feet high.² 6. They said they would give the hostages in a few days. 7. Having delayed fifteen days, he advanced many miles.

¹ *building*; in Latin, '*making*.'

² *twelve feet high*. Express in two ways.

(B) Book I. 34, 35. 1. They could not be restrained from sending envoys to Caesar. 2. In three days he will advance many miles. 3. There was no doubt that these replies had been brought back to Caesar. 4. He talked¹ with him a large part of the day about very important matters. 5. He demanded of him that he prevent a large number from being led across the Rhine. 6. This river was half a mile wide.²

¹ *talked*, *agō*. ² *half a mile wide*. Express in two ways.

(C) Book III. 3, 4. 1. Galba could not be restrained from calling a council and inquiring their opinions. 2. In a short time he will advance ten miles by the same road. 3. There is no doubt that many things have happened unexpectedly. 4. He waited here the larger part of the day to prevent their crossing. 5. The camp was eight miles long.¹ 6. The next day the majority decided to defend the camp.

¹ *eight miles long*. Express in two ways.

LESSON XXI

Dative with Special Verbs. — B. 187. II; A. & G. 367; H. 426.

Dative with Compounds. — B. 187. III; A. & G. 370; H. 429.

Dative with Special Verbs

84. The Dative of the Indirect Object is generally used with verbs meaning *favor, help, please, trust*, and their opposites; *believe, persuade, command, obey, serve, resist, envy, threaten, pardon, spare*.

The following list includes the more common verbs of this class :

crēdō, believe, trust.

imperō, order.

noceō, harm.

paroō, spare.

pāreō, obey.

persuādeō, persuade.

placeō, please.

resistō, resist.

serviō, serve.

studeō, desire, be eager.

his persuādēre nōn potest, he cannot persuade them.

novis rēbus studēbant, they desired a revolution.

hostibus resistēbant, they resisted the enemy.

85. These verbs, when used in the Passive, are Impersonal, and the Dative is retained.

eis persuāsum est, they were persuaded (lit. it was persuaded to them).

Dative with Compounds

86. Many verbs compounded with *ad*, *ante*, *con*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *prae*, *prō*, *sub*, *super*, often take the Dative of the Indirect Object. In this usage the Dative is dependent on the idea contained in the preposition.

exercitui praeerat, he was in command of the army.

hostibus occurrēbat, he met the enemy.

87. If the simple verb is Transitive, the Accusative of the Direct Object may be used, in addition to the Dative of the Indirect Object.

populō Rōmānō bellum intulērunt, they made war on the Roman people.

88. Where the associated word is not dependent on the idea contained in the preposition, these compound verbs take the same construction as the simple verb, *e.g. adhortor, urge, adiuvō, help, cognōscō, learn, cōgō, collect, prohibeō, prevent, prōsequor, follow.* All these take the Accusative.

Exceptions

89. 1. Compounds of *con* regularly take *cum* and the Ablative. The Dative is almost never found in Caesar, rarely in Cicero.

cum omni opere coniunctae, connected with the whole structure.

cum Germānis contendunt, they fight with the Germans.

2. Many compounds of *ad* and *in*, especially those which imply motion, as *accēdō, adeō, approach*; *immittō, send into*; *signa inferō, advance (in battle)*, take *ad* or *in* with the Accusative.

3. Some compounds, especially of *ad*, *in*, *ob*, and *sub*, such as *adgredior, adorior, attack*; *conveniō, meet*; *ineō, begin, make (a plan)*; *inveniō, find*; *obeō, reach, attend to*; *oppugnō, attack*; *praecēdō, surpass*; *subeō, undergo*, have become Transitive, and take the Accusative.

90.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. Their leading men¹ persuaded them to make war on the Roman people. 2. The legions resisted the enemy, some in one place, some in another. 3. Our cavalry returned to camp, and met the enemy face to face. 4. Iccius, who was then² in command of the town, sent a message to Caesar. 5. He ordered his men not to throw back weapons against the enemy. 6. They cannot be persuaded to put him in charge of the cavalry.

¹ *leading men*; in Latin, '*leaders*.'

² *then*; in Latin, '*at that time*.'

(B) **Book I. 36.** 1. The Germans rule those whom they conquer, as they wish. 2. We do not prescribe to you how you shall pay the tax. 3. I shall not make war on their allies unjustly. 4. They could not be persuaded to return the hostages. 5. No one had resisted him without his own destruction. 6. They put him in command¹ of the conquered. 7. He ordered² them not to make the revenues less. 8. He will persuade them to do what he wishes. 9. They had been ordered² to do all these things.

¹ *put in command, praeficiō.*

² *ordered. Use both imperō and iubeō.*

(C) **Book III. 5, 6.** 1. Galba ordered¹ his soldiers to rush from the camp. 2. He came into winter quarters with one² design, and met with another² state of affairs. 3. Not even in the higher places were they able to offer resistance to the enemy. 4. Galba could not be persuaded to tempt fortune too often. 5. A tribune of the soldiers was in charge of the forces which made a sally from the camp. 6. The soldiers were not injured by the weapons which the enemy hurled. 7. Thirty thousand of the barbarians made war on the Roman people.

¹ *ordered. Use both imperō and iubeō.*

² *one . . . another, alius . . . alius.*

LESSON XXII

91.

REVIEW

(B) **Book I. 37, 38.** The Harudes, who had lately come into Gaul, could not be kept from laying waste the lands of the Haeduans. The latter resisted bravely for many days, and did not doubt that Caesar was hurrying by forced marches against the Swabians, commanded by Nasua,¹ in order to prevent them from crossing the Rhine. Caesar thought he ought to advance as quickly as possible to seize Vesontio, and after getting ready a grain supply, he hastened to that town with all his forces. The town is almost surrounded by a river of great width, which touches the base of a mountain sixteen hundred feet high. Caesar fortified this town with a very high wall, so that a great opportunity was given to prolong the war, and having stationed a garrison there, he advanced a three days' march toward Ariovistus.

¹ *commanded by Nasua*; in Latin, '*whom Nasua commanded.*'

(C) **Book III. 7, 8.** When the Germans had been conquered, Caesar wished for many reasons to visit Illyricum; but when he had started for that place, he learned that war had begun in Gaul. The reason for

this war was that¹ the Veneti wished to get back the hostages which had been given to Crassus, and did not doubt that, if they should keep the Roman envoys, Crassus would send back these hostages. They agreed with each other that they would do everything by common consent, for they preferred to fight rather than to remain in slavery. The ancestors of the Veneti surpassed all other tribes in naval matters, and possessed most of the harbors of that sea, so that the other states could not resist them.

¹ *that = because.*

LESSON XXIII

Gerund and Gerundive. — B. 338, 339; A. & G. 501-507; H. 623-631.

Supine. — B. 340; A. & G. 509; H. 633.

Active Periphrastic Conjugation. — B. 115; A. & G. 193-195, 498. *a*; H. 236, 531.

Passive Periphrastic Conjugation. — B. 115, 337. 7. *b*. 1; A. & G. 193, 194, 196, 500. 2; H. 237, 621. 1, 2.

Dative of Agent. — B. 189. 1; A. & G. 374, *a*; H. 431.

Gerund

92. The Gerund is a Verbal Noun of the second declension, found in the Singular only, in the Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative cases. It is active in meaning.

eōs spēs praedandī ab labōre revocābat, hope of plundering called them away from their work.

Gerundive

93. The Gerundive is a Verbal Adjective of the first and second declension. It agrees as an adjective with the noun which it limits, in *gender, number, and case*. It is passive in its construction.

signum proeli committendī dedit, *he gave the signal for joining battle* (lit. *of the battle to be joined*).

studium urbis dēfendendae accēdēbat, *zeal for defending the city was added* (lit. *of the city to be defended*).

94. Instead of a Gerund with a Direct Object, the Gerundive construction is regularly used.

ad militēs cohortandōs, *for encouraging the soldiers*.

Note also the sentences in § 93.

CAUTION.—Do not use the Gerund with a Direct Object.

95. In short expressions, the Genitive and Accusative of the Gerund and Gerundive are often used to express purpose, the Genitive followed by **causā**, the Accusative following **ad**.

praedandī causā ēgressī sunt, *they went out to forage*.

ad Caesarem auxili ferendī causā proficīscuntur, *they will set out to bring aid to Caesar*.

ad eos dēfendendōs convēnērunt, *they came together to defend them*.

Supine

96. The Supine is a Verbal Noun of the fourth declension, found only in the Accusative and Ablative Singular. It is active in meaning. Its most

common use is in the Accusative case, to express purpose after verbs of motion.

veniēbant questum, they came to complain.

Expressions of Purpose

97. Note the following common expressions of purpose, as illustrated in the translation of the sentence, *envoys came to ask peace.*

lēgātī vēnērunt ut pācem peterent (ut with the Subjunctive).

lēgātī vēnērunt quī pācem peterent (quī with the Subjunctive).

lēgātī vēnērunt ad pācem petendam (ad with the Accusative of the Gerundive; the Gerund without an object is similarly used).

lēgātī vēnērunt pācis petendae causā (the Genitive of the Gerundive followed by *causā*; the Gerund without an object is similarly used).

lēgātī vēnērunt pācem petītum (the Accusative of the Supine).

Active Periphrastic Conjugation

98. Futurity or Intention may be expressed by the Active Periphrastic Conjugation, a combination of the Future Active Participle with the verb *sum*.

pugnātūrus erat, he was about to fight, he intended to fight.

nōn est itūrus, he will not go.

Note that the verb is active in meaning, and that the Participle must agree with the Subject in *gender, number, and case*.

Passive Periphrastic Conjugation

99. Obligation or Necessity may be expressed by the Passive Periphrastic Conjugation, a combination of the Gerundive with the verb *sum*.

signum	dandum est.	must be given.
	dandum erat. <i>the signal</i>	had to be given.
	dandum erit.	will have to be given.

This use is especially common as an Infinitive of Indirect Discourse.* Note that the verb is passive in meaning, and that the Gerundive must agree with the Subject in *gender, number, and case*.

Dative of Agent

100. With the Passive Periphrastic Conjugation, the one on whom the necessity rests is expressed by the Dative case, often called the Dative of Apparent Agent.

Caesarī omnia tūc tempore agenda erant, *Caesar had to do everything at once.*

sibi exercitum nōn trādūcendum esse existimābat, *he thought that he ought not to lead his army across.*

* Out of 182 instances in Caesar, 142 are Infinitives of Indirect Discourse.

101. The English often expresses this idea in active form, as in the sentences above, the agent being used as the subject. To show the Latin idiom, the English active form must be turned into the passive.

English idiom : *we must do this.*

Latin idiom : *this must be done by us.*

Latin : *haec nobis facienda sunt.*

102. With Intransitive verbs, the Passive Periphrastic Conjugation *must be used impersonally.*

mātūrandum sibi existimāvit, he thought he ought to hurry.

103.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. He reported to Caesar the reasons for conspiring. 2. Such was the reputation of our soldiers that the enemy sent envoys to ask for peace. 3. Have you come to me for the sake of spying? 4. The Gauls will have to do the same thing which the Helvetians have done. 5. The Gauls are about to do the same thing which the Helvetians have done. 6. Our forces conquered the enemy by fighting with the utmost¹ courage. 7. If they are going to send an army, we must not delay. 8. They sent envoys to Caesar to ask for aid.²

(B) Book I. 39. 1. One assigned one reason for departing, another another. 2. He remained in camp

¹ utmost = greatest.

² to ask for aid. Write in five ways.

for the sake of avoiding suspicion. 3. Caesar intended to delay a few days near Vesontio. 4. Caesar sent some of his men to bring up the grain.¹ 5. We shall have to break camp in a few days. 6. He said that he was going to report this to Caesar. 7. Having signed their wills, they remained in their tents to lament the common danger. 8. The Germans, with whom they were going to contend, had² incredible valor.

¹ *to bring up the grain.* Write in five ways.

² *had;* in Latin, 'were of.'

(C) Book III. 9, 10. 1. They cannot remain long with us for the sake of carrying on the war. 2. Caesar had to hasten to the army as soon as the time of year permitted. 3. The Veneti were informed that the Romans were about to build ships. 4. Caesar will have to distribute his army more widely. 5. The Veneti sent men to bring grain into the town. 6. We must collect as many ships as possible. 7. Envoys came from Britain to ask help.¹ 8. The Romans were not acquainted with² the places where they were going to carry on war.

¹ *to ask help.* Write in five ways.

² *were acquainted with.* Use *cognōscō*. Look out for the tense.

LESSON XXIV

MAY, MIGHT, MUST, OUGHT

May, Might. — B. 327. 1; A. & G. 565. Notes 1, 2; H. 564. 2.

Must, Ought. — B. 115, 270. 2; 337. 7. *b*; A. & G. 194, 196, 486. *a*, 500. 2; H. 237, 618. 2, 621. 1, 2.

May, Might

104. These words may (*a*) merely indicate the Subjunctive mode, as in Purpose clauses, and be so translated, or (*b*) may indicate permission, and be translated by *licet* with the Dative and Infinitive.

ut veniret, in order that he might come.

Ire tibi licet, you may go.

Must

105. *Must* is to be translated by *necesse est* and the Infinitive with Subject Accusative, or by the Second Periphrastic Conjugation (§ 99). The latter is much commoner.

<i>necesse est nōs pugnāre</i>	} <i>we must fight.</i>
<i>nōbis pugnandum est</i>	

Ought

106. *Ought* is to be translated either (a) by the Second Periphrastic Conjugation, (b) by *oportet* and the Infinitive with Subject Accusative, or (c) by *dēbeō* and a Complementary Infinitive.

107. The tense of *dēbeō* and *oportet* indicates the time referred to, and the Infinitive is regularly in the Present tense. In English, on the other hand, *ought* is defective; for the Future, we use the Present; and to express past time, we put the Complementary Infinitive in the Perfect tense.

<i>dēbeō fortiter pugnāre</i>	}	<i>I ought to fight bravely.</i>
<i>oportet mē fortiter pugnāre</i>		
<i>mihi fortiter pugnandum est</i>		
<i>dēbuit obsidēs mittere</i>	}	<i>he ought to have sent hostages.</i>
<i>oportuit eum obsidēs mittere</i>		
<i>obsidēs ei mittendī erant</i>		

108.

EXERCISES

(4) 1. Caesar did this in order that they might not march through the province. 2. Caesar said they might march through the province. 3. The hostages must be returned, and the arms given up. 4. They asked permission¹ to withdraw. 5. This ought² to have been done many years ago. 6. Caesar

ought³ not to have come into Gaul. 7. We ought⁴ not to neglect the injuries of the Haeduan.

¹ *permission*; in Latin, 'that it might be permitted to them.'

² *ought*. Use *oportet*.

³ *ought*. Use *dēbeō*.

⁴ *ought*. Write in three ways.

(B) **Book I. 40 (first half).** 1. Caesar ought¹ to summon to the council the centurions of all ranks. 2. A centurion is not allowed to inquire by what plan he is being led. 3. Caesar said he did this in order that Ariovistus might not reject his friendship. 4. This he should not have said. 5. After learning¹ their plans, you may stay in camp if you wish. 6. The Romans did not need to fear that these unarmed men would conquer them.²

¹ *ought*. Write in three ways. ² *them*, § 5.

(C) **Book III. 11, 12.** 1. He wishes Titus to be near the Treveri, in order that he may prevent them from crossing the river. 2. He says these tribes may unite if they wish. 3. This he should not have said. 4. He did not doubt that they had a large supply of ships. 5. We must defend these places by dikes and ramparts. 6. The difficulty of hindering¹ the attack was very great. 7. He ought² to be put in charge of the fleet.

¹ *hindering the attack*, § 94.

² *ought*. Write in three ways.

LESSON XXV

109.

REVIEW

(B) **Book I. 40** (*last half*). Caesar urged the Roman soldiers not to despair in regard to grain, which was then already ripe in the fields. He told them that they ought not to be disturbed by the narrow roads, and that they were not permitted to dictate to the commander concerning his duties. He desired to know as soon as possible whether the soldiers were going to be¹ obedient to his command or not, and so he ordered them to move camp on the next night. He had the greatest confidence in the tenth legion, and did not² doubt that they would follow³ him,⁴ and do what⁵ had to be done.

¹ *were going to be*, §§ 24-28, 98. ² *and . . . not, neque.*

³ *follow*, § 78. ⁴ *him*, § 6.

⁵ *what*; in Latin, '*those things which.*'

(C) **Book III. 13.** The Veneti had to make their ships of oak, so that they might endure any violence whatever. The prows were a little higher than (those) of our ships, and the keels were flat, for it was necessary that they be suited both to great waves and ebbing tides. They had to fasten their anchors with iron cables, and they used¹ leather for

sails, because they thought they ought not to try to manage such heavy ships with (canvas) sails. The places where they were going to carry on war were better suited to the enemy than to the Romans, for the latter² had to dread the winds and the reefs; but the Veneti feared none of these things.

¹ *use, ūtor.* ² *the latter, hī.*

LESSON XXVI

Temporal Clauses with *Ubi, Ut, Postquam, Simul Atque, Cum Primum*. B. 287. 1; A. & G. 543; H. 602.

Temporal Clauses with *Cum*. B. 288. 1, 289; A. & G. 545-547; H. 600, 601.

Ablative with Certain Deponents. B. 218. 1; A. & G. 410; H. 477.

Temporal Clauses with *Ubi*, etc.

110. *Ubi, ut, when, postquam, after, simul atque (ac), cum primum, as soon as*, take the Indicative mood, and, in narrative, the Perfect tense, not the Pluperfect.

ubi ad eos venit, timorem Rōmānōrum proposuit, when he came to them, he told of the fear of the Romans.

quod postquam animadvertērunt fieri, salutem petere contendērunt, after they (had) noticed that this was being done, they hastened to seek safety.

simul atque sē ex fugā recēpērunt, statim lēgātōs misērunt, as soon as they recovered from flight, they at once sent envoys.

Temporal Clauses with *Cum*

111. *Cum, when*, in narrative regularly takes the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive. The

Pluperfect must always be used to express completed action, though the English equivalent often has the simple past tense.

oum pauoðrum diðrum iter abesset, lëgäti ab eis vënërun't, when he was distant a few days' journey, envoys came from them.

eð oum vënisset, ea facta cognövit, when he got there, he learned that these things had occurred.

112. The Subjunctive with *oum* indicates the *circumstances* of the action of the main verb, rather than merely the *time*; this latter use requires the Indicative, and is rarely found in Caesar.

Ablative with *Utor*, etc.

113. The five Deponent verbs, *utor*, *use*, *fruor*, *enjoy*, *fungor*, *perform*, *potior*, *get possession*, *vescor*, *eat*, take the Ablative. *Potior* occasionally takes the Genitive.

iumentis importatis Germani non utuntur, the Germans do not use imported beasts of burden.

114.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. When¹ this² was heard, they all said he had fought bravely. 2. When³ Caesar was setting out into Italy, he was informed of the war. 3. When⁴, Caesar had begun to fortify the camp, the enemy made an attack on our men. 4. As soon as our men stood on dry land, they put the enemy to flight. 5. They

reported to their state that the enemy had gained possession of the Romans' camp. 6. All who make use of that sea are their friends. 7. After he finished the war, he returned home.

¹ *when*. Use **ubi**.

² *this*. Note the second illustrative sentence in § 110.

³ *when*. Use **cum**.

⁴ *when*. Use both **cum** and **ubi**.

(B) **Book I. 41, 42.** 1. When Caesar had delivered this speech, the military tribunes thanked him. 2. As soon as Ariovistus learned of Caesar's arrival, he promised many things of his own accord. 3. After getting possession of the horses, he put on them his bravest soldiers. 4. When he saw that Ariovistus wished a conference, he decided not to use the Gallic horsemen. 5. As soon as they came, they said that the enemy's forces were twenty miles away.

(C) **Book III. 14.** 1. When Caesar knew that he must wait for the fleet, he decided to capture their towns. 2. After he gained possession of these towns, he set out from the harbor. 3. As soon as our ships were seen by the enemy, Brutus adopted a new plan of battle. 4. Our men used wall hooks with which to cut¹ the ropes of the enemy's vessels. 5. When the flight of the enemy had been checked, he saw that he could not harm them.

¹ *to cut*. Do not use the Infinitive.

LESSON XXVII

Temporal Clauses with *Priusquam*.— B. 291, 292; A. & G. 551; H. 605.

Temporal Clauses with *Dum* and *Quoad*.— B. 293; A. & G. 553-556; H. 603, 604. 1.

Ablative of Specification.— B. 226; A. & G. 418; H. 480.

Ablative of Cause.— B. 219; A. & G. 404; H. 475.

Priusquam

115. *Before* is expressed by *priusquam*, often written *prius . . . quam*. (See example below.) *Priusquam* takes the Indicative when *actual events* are connected.

Present time is expressed by the Present tense, future time by the Present, or Future Perfect, and past time by the Perfect.

nec prius fugere dēstitērunt quam ad flūmen pervēnērunt, they did not stop retreating until (or before) they came to the river.

116. *Priusquam* takes the Subjunctive when the temporal clause expresses *anticipation* or *purpose*.

priusquam sē hostēs ex terrōre reciperent, in finīs Suessiōnum exercitum dūxit, before the enemy should recover from their terror, he led his army into the territory of the Suessiones.

Dum and Quoad

117. *While* is expressed by **dum** with the Present Indicative (Historical Present), to indicate an act continued in past time.

dum haec in Venetiis geruntur, Sabinus in finibus Venellorum pervenit, *while these things were going on among the Veneti, Sabinus arrived in the territory of the Venelli.*

118. *Until* is expressed by **quoad** with the Indicative, when *actual events* are connected.

ferrum retinuit quoad renuntiatum est vicisse Boeotōs, *he kept the weapon (in the wound), until word came that the Boeotians had conquered.*

119. *Until* is expressed by **dum** (less frequently **quoad**) with the Subjunctive, when the temporal clause expresses *anticipation* or *purpose*.

dum reliquae naves eo convenirent, in ancoris expectavit, *he waited at anchor, till the rest of the ships should assemble.*

120. After a Negative Main Clause, *until* is generally equivalent to *before*, and in this sense, should be expressed by **priusquam**. See example in § 115.

Ablative of Specification

121. Specification, indicating *in what respect* anything is true, is expressed by the Ablative without

a preposition. This construction may be used with Nouns, Adjectives, or Verbs.

Helvētīī reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecēdunt, the Helvetians surpass the rest of the Gauls in valor.

Ablative of Cause

122. Cause is expressed by the Ablative, generally without a preposition.

hīs rēbus fiēbat ut minus lātē vagārentur, because of these things, it happened that they roamed about less widely.

In certain expressions, the prepositions **dē** and **ex** are used.

quā dē causā, for this reason.

ex cōnsuetūdine, according to custom.

Cause is also expressed by **propter** or **ob**, on account of, followed by the Accusative.

propter multitudinē hostium proeliō supersedēre statuit, on account of the number of the enemy, he decided to refrain from battle.

123.

EXERCISES

(4) 1. Before Caesar set out, he enrolled two new legions. 2. Caesar waited until hostages were brought from the neighboring states. 3. While these things were going on, Caesar left the camp. 4. For this reason the Helvetians thought they surpassed the Romans in courage. 5. They moved camp before more forces should be led against them. 6. A town

of the Remi, Bibrax, by name, was eight miles away from this camp. 7. He remained in the province until the envoys should return. 8. The Gauls were alarmed at the speed of the Romans. •

(B) **Book I. 43.** 1. Caesar stationed the legion two hundred paces from the mound, before he came to the conference. 2. While he was making war on their allies, a part of the Germans crossed the Rhine. 3. The Haeduans had held the leadership before Ariovistus came into Gaul. 4. They had been able to secure these gifts through his kindness. 5. They did not send back the hostages till¹ he demanded them. 6. They were his allies, and for this reason he made these demands. 7. He waited² until they should seek our friendship.

¹ *till*, § 120.

² *wait*, *expectō*.

(C) **Book III. 15, 16.** 1. The barbarians hastened to seek safety in flight, before all their ships should be captured. 2. On account of the calm, they could not move from the spot. 3. Caesar decided to fight until the war with the Veneti should be finished. 4. For this reason, Caesar put the senate to death and sold the rest into slavery. 5. The Roman soldiers excelled¹ the Veneti in valor alone. 6. They did not surrender to Caesar until² they had lost all their ships. 7. While the affair was being finished, a few ships reached land.

¹ *excel*, *superō*.

² *until*, § 120.

LESSON XXVIII

124.

REVIEW

(B) **Book I. 44** (*first half*). After Ariovistus was summoned by the Gauls, he crossed the Rhine, and took possession of the settlements which the Gauls had granted him. When they made war upon him, they were routed in one battle, and after being defeated, paid tribute and enjoyed peace. While this was going on, Caesar was marching to attack Ariovistus, and wished to come into Gaul before he¹ should impose tribute on all the states. As soon as he came there, he pitched camp, and waited² until Ariovistus should reply to his demands. The latter³ was ready to fight if Caesar wished to, but Caesar made objections about the tribute, which up to this time had been paid willingly by the Gauls:

¹ *he, ille.*

² *wait, expectō.*

³ *the latter, here ille.*

(C) **Book III. 17.** While Caesar was conquering the Veneti, Sabinus came among the Venelli, from whom large forces had been collected by Viridovix, who was at their head. The Aulerci also, having closed their gates, joined this man, and a large number of Gauls were called out by the hope of plunder. When Viridovix had encamped two miles away, he gave Sabinus

a chance to fight, but he¹ did not think he ought to fight in Caesar's absence, and for this reason was criticised by our soldiers. After many outlaws had collected from all parts of Gaul, they showed a great appearance of courage, but did not dare to approach the rampart of the camp, and so incurred the contempt² of Viridovix, who held the chief command.

¹ *he, ille.* ² *incurred the contempt.* Note text.

LESSON XXIX

Causal Clauses with *Quod, Quia, Quoniam*.—B. 286, 1; A. & G. 540; H. 588.

Causal Clauses with *Cum*.—B. 286 2; A. & G. 549; H. 598.

Dative with Adjectives.—B. 192; A. & G. 383–385; H. 434.

125.

Causal Clauses

Subordinate clauses expressing cause are introduced by *quod*, *quia*, *because*, and *quoniam*, *since*, which take the Indicative, and by *cum*, *since*, which takes the Subjunctive.

cum clam trānsire nōn possent sē revertī simulāvērunt, *since they could not cross secretly, they pretended to be returning.*

in Illyricum profectus est quod eas quoque nātiōēs adire volēbat, *he set out for Illyricum because he wished to visit the tribes there also.*

126. The Subjunctive is frequently used with *quod*, rarely with *quia* and *quoniam*, to indicate that the reason is *quoted*; *i.e.* the sense is that of a Subordinate clause in Indirect Discourse (§ 50).

Caesar questus est quod bellum sine causā intulissent, *Caesar complained because (on the ground that) they had made war without cause.*

Dative with Adjectives

127. The adjectives *similis*, *like*, *propior*, *proximus*, *nearer*, *nearest*, *idōneus*, *fit*, *ūtilis*, *useful*, *grātus*, *agreeable*, and other words of similar or opposite meaning, regularly take the Dative.

But *similis* may take the Genitive, especially of persons; *propior* and *proximus* may take the Accusative; *idōneus* and *ūtilis* may take the Accusative with *ad*, especially with the Gerund or Gerundive.

Trēverī sunt proximī flūminī Rhēnō, the Treveri are nearest the river Rhine.

locum castris idōneum dēlēgit, he picked out a place suitable for a camp.

nactus idōneam ad nāvigandum tempestātem, having obtained suitable weather for sailing.

128.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. The authority of this state is very great, because it has many ships. 2. Since¹ this town was divided by a river, he assigned one part to the Gauls. 3. The Gauls are nearer to the Romans than to the Germans. 4. Since² the Haeduans had been conquered, they were made tributary. 5. He bitterly accused them because he was not aided by them. 6. This place was suitable for drawing up a line of battle.

¹ Since. Use *cum*.

² Since. Write in two ways.

(B) **Book I. 44** (*last half*). 1. He withdrew his army into those regions, because they were nearest the province (of) Gaul. 2. Since the Haeduans had been called brothers by the senate, they ought to have enjoyed the assistance of the Romans. 3. Ariovistus complained because we had made an attack on his territories. 4. The friendship of the Roman people was pleasing to the Haeduans, since they did not wish to be overwhelmed. 5. Since he has withdrawn from Gaul, we shall consider him as a friend, and not as an enemy.

(C) **Book III. 18**. 1. He picked out a Gaul, because he thought he was suitable for this purpose.¹ 2. Since he could not persuade him with promises, he gave him rewards. 3. These rewards were very pleasing to him, and he went over to the enemy as a deserter. 4. He showed them that Caesar was hard pressed by the Veneti, because help could not be brought. 5. Since the chance of defeating Sabinus ought not to be lost, they hasten to the camp and fill up the ditches.

¹ *purpose, rēa.*

LESSON XXX

Concessive Clauses.— B. 308, 309. 2, 3; A. & G. 527, 549; H. 585, 586, 598.

Genitive with Adjectives.— B. 204. 1; A. & G. 349. *a*; H. 450, 451.

Concessive Clauses

129. *Although*, with a clause of Concession, may be expressed by **cum** with the Subjunctive; by **etsi** with the constructions of Conditional Sentences (cf. §§ 143–148); by **quamquam** with the Indicative. **Quamquam** is not found in Caesar. To emphasize the concession, **tamen**, *still, however*, is often found in the principal clause.

hās cum Suēbī finibus expellere nōn potuissent, tamen vectigālīs sibi fēcērunt, *although the Swabians had not been able to drive them from their territory, still they made them tributary.*

nam etsi sine periculō proelium fore vidēbat, tamen committendum nōn putābat, *for though he saw that the battle would be without danger, still he did not think it should be undertaken.*

130. Notice the use of the conjunction **cum** with the following meanings :

Cum temporal, meaning *when*, regularly followed, in Narrative, by the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive. (§§ 111, 112.)

Cum causal, meaning *since*, followed by the Subjunctive. (§ 125.)

Cum concessive, meaning *although*, followed by the Subjunctive. (§ 129.)

Genitive with Adjectives

131. The following adjectives take the Objective Genitive :

cupidus, *desirous, eager*.

peritus, *experienced, skilled*.

imperitus, *inexperienced, ignorant*.

insuetus, *unaccustomed, inexperienced*.

oñsciùs, *conscious, aware*.

plenus, *full*.

rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, *he was considered most skilful in military matters*.

cupidus rerum novarum, *desirous of a revolution*.

132.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. Although the battle lasted ¹ from the seventh hour till late at night,² still we could not take the town. 2. When he had discovered what the enemy were going to do, he remained in camp. 3. Although this tribe had narrow territories, it was desirous of carrying on war. 4. Since Considius was consid-

ered most skilful in military matters, he was sent ahead with the cavalry. 5. Although Caesar did not know the plans of the enemy, he decided to wait until they should return.

¹ *the battle lasted*; in Latin, '*it was fought*.'

² *till late at night*, **ad multam noctem**.

(B) **Book I. 45, 46.** 1. Although Fabius conquered the Arvernians, he did not reduce them to a province. 2. Since the horsemen were hurling weapons against our men, Caesar stopped speaking.¹ 3. Although the soldiers were eager for the battle, Caesar ordered them not to make an attack. 4. Even if Gaul is free, still it cannot use its own laws. 5. When this had been announced to Caesar, he ordered his men to return to camp. 6. Although they are ignorant of the custom of the Roman people, he will not pardon them.

¹ *stopped speaking*. Note expression in text.

(C) **Book III. 19.** 1. Although the Gauls were desirous of undertaking war, yet they fled at the first attack of our men. 2. When the signal had been given, they made a sally from two gates. 3. Since the enemy were hindered by the loads which they carried, they could not withstand even¹ the first attack. 4. Although a large number were killed, a few escaped. 5. Since they wished to give as little time as possible to the Romans to arm themselves, they arrived out of breath. 6. Although Sabinus knew that his men were eager for the signal, he did not order the sally to be made.

¹ *not even*, **nō . . . quidem**. Put the emphatic word between.

LESSON XXXI

133.

REVIEW

(B) **Book I. 47.** Ariovistus sent a messenger to Caesar, to ask that he should a second time appoint a day for a conference. Although the matters which they had begun to discuss the day before had not been finished, Caesar was unwilling to go himself, or to send envoys and expose them to such danger. However,¹ because he desired to know what Ariovistus would say,² it seemed best to him to send Valerius Procillus and Marcus Mettius. When they had come to Ariovistus in³ camp, and were attempting to speak, he called out that they were spies, and threw them into chains. Caesar ought not to have sent these men to Ariovistus, since there was no reason for a conference, and he knew that the danger to⁴ them would be great.

¹ *however, autem*, the second word of its clause.

² *would say*, § 98.

³ *in, in* with accusative.

⁴ *to, in* Latin, 'of.'

(C) **Book III. 20.** Since Crassus was about to carry on war in those places where, a few years before, a lieutenant of the Roman people had been killed, and his army routed, he used extraordinary care that a

grain supply should be provided and auxiliaries prepared. When many men had been called out from the states which were near those regions, Crassus led his army into the territory of the Sotiates, who engaged in a cavalry battle with his men. Although the Sotiates were especially strong in cavalry forces, the Romans drove them back, and attacked the infantry, which was suddenly led forth from a valley near the place where the cavalry had been fighting.

LESSON XXXII

Subjunctive of Characteristic. — B. 283. 1, 2; A. & G. 535, *a, b*; H. 591. 1, 2, 4, 5.

Ablative of Description. — B. 224; A. & G. 415; H. 473. 2.

Genitive of Description. — B. 203; A. & G. 345; H. 440. 3.

Subjunctive of Characteristic

134. A Relative Clause which expresses an *essential characteristic* of an antecedent, usually otherwise undefined, takes the Subjunctive. This is called the Subjunctive of Characteristic.

neque adhuc quisquam repertus est qui mortem recusaret, nor has any one yet been found who refused to die.

est nemo reliquus quem non superare possumus, there is no one else whom we cannot conquer.

This construction is especially common after the following expressions:

sunt qui, there are some who.

nemo est qui, there is no one who.

solus est qui, he is the only one who.

quis est qui, who is there who?

Descriptive Ablative and Genitive

135. A noun *with a modifying Adjective* may be used in either the Ablative or Genitive case to describe another noun. This is called the Ablative or Genitive of Description.

vir cōsiliī magnī et virtūtis, a man of great shrewdness and valor.

immānī magnitudīne hominēs, men of huge size.

Genitive of Measure

136. When such description indicates *measure*, the Genitive only must be used. This is also called the Genitive of Measure.

iter paucōrum diērum, a few days' journey.

flūmen erat trium pedum in altitudinem, the river was three feet deep; or, flūmen erat trēs pedēs altum. (§ 82.)

137.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. There were no lands that could be given to so great a multitude without injury. 2. Dumnorix was a man of great influence¹ among the Haeduans. 3. Terms ought not to be received from those who have made war without cause. 4. They could not cross a river one hundred feet wide.² 5. He is the only one who cannot be induced to give³ hostages.

¹ of great influence. Express in two ways.

² one hundred feet wide. Express in two ways.

³ to give, § 60.

(B) **Book I. 48, 49.** 1. A place about six hundred feet long was picked out, suitable for two legions. 2. The forces of Ariovistus are the only ones which can keep our troops from supplies. 3. The Germans were very swift and of great courage, and terrified our men. 4. There is no army in all Gaul that can overcome the forces of the Romans. 5. They were (men) of so great swiftness that they equalled the speed of the horses. 6. They were cut off from grain and supplies by a river two hundred feet in width.¹

¹ *two hundred feet in width.* Express in two ways.

(C) **Book III. 21, 22.** 1. The Aquitanians accomplished nothing with their mines, though they were two hundred feet long.¹ 2. What can a young man not accomplish who understands that everything depends on himself? 3. The Aquitanians were men of great courage, and very skilful in arms.² 4. No one has yet been discovered who thought the enemy could conquer without a leader. 5. One³ who, without a large number of soldiers, attacks a tower of so great height, is a man of courage.

¹ *two hundred feet long.* Express in two ways.

² *in arms,* § 131.

³ *one, is.*

LESSON XXXIII

Exhortations. — B. 273–275; A. & G. 439; H. 559. 1, 2.

Prohibitions. — B. 276. *c*; A. & G. 450; H. 561. 1.

Wishes. — B. 279; A. & G. 441; H. 558.

Dative of Purpose; Double Dative. — B. 191. 1, 2; A. & G. 382; H. 425. 3, 433.

Exhortations

138. An exhortation, commonly introduced in English by the auxiliary *let*, is expressed by the Present Subjunctive. The negative is *nō*.

This construction may be used in the Third Person Singular and the First and Third Persons Plural.

hōs latrōnēs interficiāmus, let us kill these robbers.
exeant, let them go out.

This Subjunctive in the Third Person is sometimes called, with greater exactness, a Jussive Subjunctive.

Commands and Prohibitions

139. A prohibition, or negative command, may be expressed by the Imperative of the verb *nōlō*,

nōī (singular), **nōīte** (plural), followed by the Present Infinitive.

nōī (**nōīte**) **hoc facere**, *do not do this*.

The following illustrates the method of expressing commands and exhortations, positive and negative.

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
mitte , <i>send</i> .	nōī mittere , <i>do not send</i> .
mittat , <i>let him send</i> .	nē mittat , <i>let him not send</i> .
mittāmus , <i>let us send</i> .	nē mittāmus , <i>let us not send</i> .
mittite , <i>send</i> .	nōīte mittere , <i>do not send</i> .
mittant <i>let them send</i> .	nē mittant , <i>let them not send</i> .

Wishes

140. Wishes are expressed by the Subjunctive, usually introduced by **utinam**, *would that!* The negative is **nē**.

The Present Subjunctive is used to express a wish that something may be so, and refers to future time.

(**utinam**) **adsint**, *may they be present*.

The Imperfect Subjunctive is used to express a wish that something were so (that is not so), and refers to present time.

utinam **adessent**, *would that they were present!*

The Pluperfect Subjunctive is used to express a

wish that something had been so (that was not so), and refers to past time. Cf. §§ 147, 148.

utinam adfuissent, O that they had been present!

Dative of Purpose; Double Dative

141. The Dative case is used to express the purpose of an action, or that for which a thing serves. It is called the Dative of Purpose or Service, and is often accompanied by another Dative, to indicate the person or thing affected. This combination is called the Double Dative.

decimam legiōnem subsidiō nostris misit, he sent the tenth legion to the assistance of our men.

Gallis magnō erat impedimentō, it was (for) a great disadvantage to the Gauls.

The Datives of Purpose most frequently used are *ūsui*, *subsidiō*, *praesidiō*, *auxiliō*, *cūrae*, *bonō*, *impedimentō*.

142.

EXERCISES

(4) 1. Let us send the tenth legion as an aid to our men. 2. Would that Caesar were now in command of these forces! 3. O that we had not surrendered all our possessions¹ to the enemy! 4. Do not come without the cavalry which was enrolled. 5. May this battle be favorable to you. 6. Let him not lead back the forces which were sent as a relief to us.

7. Withstand the attack bravely, and the enemy will return to their own town.

¹ *all our possessions, nostra omnia.*

(B) **Book I. 50, 51.** 1. Let us lead out the troops from camp, and draw up our line of battle. 2. Would that we had not given them an opportunity for fighting! 3. Caesar left the auxiliaries as a protection for the smaller camp. 4. O that they would not deliver us into slavery! 5. Do not fight before the new moon, if you wish to conquer. 6. Let him not use the auxiliaries for a show. 7. Would that it were not ordained that the Germans should conquer!

(C) **Book III. 23, 24.** 1. Let them not be disturbed because the town has been captured. 2. Would that we had summoned aid from those states which are near Aquitania! 3. Crassus noticed that they had left enough soldiers for the protection of the camp. 4. Draw up your line of battle. I will wait to see¹ what plan the enemy adopt. 5. Do not appoint the next day for the battle. 6. Would that our soldiers had great knowledge of military matters! 7. Let us choose as leaders those who have been with Sertorius for many years.

¹ *wait to see, one word.*

LESSON XXXIV

CONDITIONS

B. 301-304. 1; A. & G. 515-517; H. 574-579.

143. A Conditional Sentence has two clauses :
(a) a Protasis (or Condition), which *assumes* something as true; (b) an Apodosis (or Conclusion), which *asserts* something as true only *if* the thing assumed is true.

A Condition may be one of three kinds :

1. A Condition represented as a Fact.
2. A Condition represented as a Possibility.
3. A Condition represented as Contrary to Fact.

Conditions of Fact

144. Both clauses regularly take the Indicative.
Any tense may be used.

hī, sī quid erat dūrius, concurrēbant, if any extra hard fighting was going on, these men would run up.

sī quid vult, ad mē venire oportet, if he wishes anything, he ought to come to me.

sī obsidēs mihi dabuntur, pācem vōbiscum faciam, if hostages are given to me, I will make peace with you.

haec si enūntiāta erunt, gravissimum supplicium dē nōbis sūmet, if this is announced, he will inflict upon us the severest punishment.

Note that in the last two sentences, the English uses the Present Tense in the Protasis to refer to *future* time, while the Latin uses the Future or Future Perfect. Note also that the Future Perfect is used to represent the action of the Protasis as *completed* before the action of the Apodosis occurs.

Conditions of Possibility

145. These conditions refer to future time. Both clauses regularly take the Present Subjunctive, but the Protasis very rarely takes the Perfect Subjunctive, the use of which corresponds to that of the Future Perfect Indicative in § 144.

neque, aliter si faciat, ūllam inter suōs habeat auctōritātem, and if he should do otherwise, he would have no authority among his people.

146. Conditions of Possibility are sometimes called Less Vivid Future Conditions, in distinction from Future Conditions of Fact (illustrated in the last two sentences in § 144), which are called More Vivid Future Conditions.

Conditions Contrary to Fact

147. These conditions imply that the thing assumed as true is not really true, and may refer to

present or past time. Present time is indicated by the Imperfect Subjunctive ; past time by the Pluperfect Subjunctive.

sī quid mihi à Caesare opus esset, ad eum venirem, if I needed anything of Caesar, I should come to him (implying that I do not need anything).

sī Caesar in Italiam nōn profectus esset, Carnūtēs hoc cōsiliū nōn cēpissent, if Caesar had not started for Italy, the Carnutes would not have formed this plan (implying that Caesar has started).

Mixed Conditions

148. The time referred to in the Protasis may be different from that of the Apodosis, if the sense requires.

sī mihi amicus est, mē iuvābit, if he is my friend, he will help me.

quod sī mātūrius facere voluissent, locuplētioribus his et melioribus civibus ūterēmur, if they had been willing to do this before, we should now find them richer and better citizens.

Future Conditions in Indirect Discourse

149. In Indirect Discourse there is no distinction between Future Conditions of Fact, and Conditions of Possibility ; for the Protasis in both cases must have the Subjunctive (§ 50) (Present or Perfect after present or future tenses, and Imperfect or

Pluperfect after past tenses), and the Apodosis in both cases must have a Future Infinitive (§§ 44, 45) or its equivalent (§ 73. 2).

sī obsidēs $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dabuntur} \\ \text{datī erunt} \end{array} \right\}$, pācem faciēmus, *if hostages are given, we will make peace.*

sī obsidēs $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dentur} \\ \text{datī sint} \end{array} \right\}$, pācem faciāmus, *if hostages should be given, we would make peace.*

dīcunt sī obsidēs $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dentur} \\ \text{datī sint} \end{array} \right\}$, pācem sē factūrōs, *they say that if hostages are given, they will make peace, or, they say that if hostages should be given, they would make peace.*

dīxērunt sī obsidēs $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{darentur} \\ \text{datī essent} \end{array} \right\}$, pācem sē factūrōs, *they said that if hostages were (or should be) given, they would make peace.*

150.

EXERCISES

(A) 1. If they should flee, they would be captured.
2. If anything has happened to the Romans, I have not heard (of) it. 3. If the Romans conquer the Helvetians, they will take (their) liberty away from the Haeduan.¹ 4. Had he done otherwise, he never would have finished the war. 5. He said he should make an attack on them if they crossed the river.

6. If Caesar were now with us, we should not fear the Germans.

¹ *Haeduanis*, Dative of Reference.

(B) **Book I. 52.** 1. If the enemy should suddenly make an attack on our men, they would not be able to hurl their javelins. 2. They would have sent the lieutenant to our assistance, if they had noticed this. 3. If Caesar were in command of the troops, they would not be in difficulty. 4. I shall not begin battle on the left wing, unless I see that that part of the line is the strongest. 5. They said that if they leaped upon the enemy from above, they should put them to flight. 6. Do not throw your javelins against the enemy, unless they make an attack upon you. 7. Had he not put a lieutenant in charge of our men, they would have been routed.

(C) **Book III. 25, 26.** 1. If the enemy should fight bravely, Crassus could not circle their camp. 2. What would Caesar do if he were in camp, and had not been surrounded by the enemy? 3. Despairing of flight, they will fight more bravely, unless they can get back into camp. 4. If some had driven the defenders from the wall, others would have torn down the fortifications. 5. Late in the day, he reported that if they did not hasten to seek safety, the enemy would surround them. 6. If the enemy lead out their forces from camp, our men will fight most vigorously. 7. Had they not torn down these fortifications, the enemy would not have sought safety in flight.

LESSON XXXV

151.

REVIEW

(B) **Book I. 53, 54.** When the battle had been renewed, the enemy were put to flight, and fled to the river. A few, who trusted in their strength, swam across. There were some who crossed over in boats which they found, but the rest were put to death by our cavalry. Ariovistus himself would have been killed, if he had not found a skiff fastened to the shore, and sought safety in it.

While he was following the enemy, Caesar fell in with Valerius Procillus, whom the guards were dragging along. Having rescued him, Caesar said: "I should have little pleasure in this victory, if you were now in the hands of the enemy. Would that the other envoys, whom I sent to Ariovistus, had also been restored to me. Let us hope that they may be found and brought back."

(C) **Book III. 27, 28, 29.** Caesar desired to finish the war as quickly as possible,¹ and so he led his army against the Nervii and Menapii, who² were the only tribes in Gaul from which envoys had not come to him. He would quickly have conquered these tribes also,³ if they had not carried on the war in a very different manner from the rest of the Gauls.

The scouts,⁴ whom Caesar sent to find out what was being done, reported as follows:⁵ "The enemy have withdrawn into the forests; and if we should try to follow them, we should be driven back and lose many of our men. Let us cut down the forest, and pile up the timber for a rampart; and if they attack us, we can defend ourselves. We should not be able to do this, if they should make an attack on us (while) off our guard."

¹ *as quickly as possible*, **quam celerrimē**.

² *who*. Make this agree with *tribes*.

³ *also*, **quoque**, which follows the word it modifies.

⁴ *scout*, **explōrātor**.

⁵ *as follows*, **ita**.

EXERCISES ON BOOK IV

152. Book IV. 1, 2. Sections 33, 60, 61, 64, 65.*

1. In the following year, a large number of the Tencteri crossed the Rhine, in order not to be kept by the Swabians from tilling the land. 2. One hundred thousand men of this tribe are in arms every year, and the rest stay at home. 3. The next year the former¹ are ordered to stay at home, and they support themselves and the rest. 4. They wish to have (some one) from whom they may buy pack animals, and so they permit traders to import them. 5. They do not use saddles in cavalry battles, and consider a horseman with a saddle very unskilful. 6. They take great pleasure in exercise, and when it is necessary, dare to jump down from their horses, and to fight on foot.

¹ *the former, III.*

153. Book IV. 3, 4. Sections 55-57, 110-112.

1. After the Swabians had carried on war for many years with the Ubii, they made them tributary to themselves. 2. Having tried in vain¹ to cross the river, they pretended to return to their own homes. 3. They say that the lands of the Swabians lie vacant for many miles. 4. When they had been driven out from their own territory, they wandered about for

* These numbers refer to sections in this book which describe constructions to be used in the sentences that follow.

many years. 5. Having made a three days' march in one night, they fell upon the Menapians off their guard. 6. The guards which had been placed on this side of the Rhine prevented them from crossing.² 7. Having killed them, they seized their ships and crossed the river. 8. After they had been informed what was being done, they returned to their villages.

¹ *in vain, frustra.*

² *from crossing, § 79.*

154. Book IV. 5-7.

Sections 38, 39, 73.

In Gaul it is customary for the traders to tell the crowd what they have heard in the regions from which they have come, and the Gauls are often so disturbed by these rumors that they make very important plans on the spot. After learning these facts, Caesar thought that envoys would be sent¹ to the Germans to ask them to leave the Rhine; and he feared that he might encounter a very serious war. And so he demanded cavalry of the Gauls; and after getting ready a grain supply, marched against the Germans, who, (although) driven from home by the Swabians, thought that no one else could conquer them.

¹ *would be sent, § 73. 2.*

155. Book IV. 8-10.

Sections 125, 126, 129.

1. Since I can have no friendship with them, I shall not give them lands. 2. Although they begged Caesar not to move his camp nearer, they could not gain their request.¹ 3. It seemed best to the envoys to return home, because they wished to report these matters to their people. 4. It is not permitted them

to settle in Gaul, since they cannot protect their own territories. 5. They are complaining because the cavalry was sent across the river to plunder. 6. Savage nations inhabit the islands which are formed by the Rhine. 7. The envoys asked that they be permitted to return to Caesar in a few days.

¹ *gain their request, impetrō.*

156. Book IV. 11, 12. Sections 24-28, 43-45, 49-52.

1. When the envoys returned to Caesar, they showed what had been accomplished by them in three days. 2. They said they would restrain from battle the cavalry who had been sent ahead. 3. Caesar thought he had done everything that could be done, in order to learn of their demands. 4. When these terms had been offered by Caesar, they said they would accept them, and send hostages. 5. When the enemy saw whose cavalry had crossed the Meuse, they had no fear. 6. They said their envoys had returned to Caesar five days before, to ask for a truce. 7. They did not make an attack until¹ the cavalry came back.

¹ *until, § 120.*

157. Book IV. 13, 14.

Sections 115-120, 134.

Caesar did not wish to listen to terms from those who had brought on war without provocation, after they had asked for peace, and so he determined to lead his forces out of camp against the enemy.

While he was forming his plans, a large number of Germans came to him in camp¹ to excuse themselves because they had used deceit the day before, and had

attacked his cavalry treacherously.² He ordered these to be detained. He reached the camp of the enemy before they could take up arms, and his arrival so terrified them that they did not know whether to flee or to defend the camp. There were some who resisted our men for a little time, but the rest, together with the women and children, left the camp, and fled until they came to the river.

¹ *in* = *into*.

² *treacherously*; in Latin, '*through treachery*.'

158. Book IV. 15, 16. Sections 61, 98-102, 104.

1. When the Gauls saw their people about to perish, they threw down their standards. 2. Caesar said he would give to those who were with him the privilege of remaining if they wished. 3. They ought not to have abandoned the standards when they heard the shouting behind them. 4. The Romans decided for many reasons that they must finish the war. 5. The Sugambri sent envoys to ask permission to cross into Gaul. 6. We do not think it right for the Ubii to be oppressed by the Swabians. 7. When they realize that we have both the ability and courage to lead our army across the Rhine, they will be afraid.

159. Book IV. 17, 18. Sections 138-140, 143-149.

1. Even if the difficulty of making a bridge is great, do not cross the Rhine in boats. 2. Would that this work were now being done! 3. Unless he had built this bridge, the army could not have crossed. 4. If they should make peace with him, he would answer

them kindly. 5. Let him have a strong guard at both ends of the bridge. 6. Finish the work and lead the army across.¹ 7. Would that they had not hidden themselves in the forest! 8. The Tencteri will urge the Sugambri to leave their territory. 9. He began to prepare material with which to build² the bridge. 10. He will make peace with them, if they bring hostages to him.

¹ *lead across*, *trādūc* (imperative). ² *to build*, § 83.

160. Book IV. 19, 20. Sections 55-57, 110-112.

After cutting down the grain of the Swabians and promising the Ubii his assistance, Caesar learned that the Swabians had held a council and had picked out a place in which to wait for the Romans; but he had accomplished everything he wished, and so, having punished the Sugambri and inspired fear in the Germans, he decided to go back and cut down the bridge. When he learned what the size of Britain was, and what harbors it had, he thought it would be very helpful to him if he summoned the traders and asked them what they knew about the island, but he found that nothing was known to them except the seacoast.

161. Book IV. 21, 22. Sections 61, 98-102, 104.

1. He ought to send Volusenus ahead with a ship of war to find out these things. 2. He may disembark if he wishes. 3. Volusenus is going to investigate these regions and report to Caesar in a few days. 4. He is permitted to receive under his protection those who brought hostages to him. 5. Those ships

which have been detained must be allotted to the cavalry. 6. He promised to return¹ quickly and report what he discovered. 7. The wind kept the transport ships eight miles² from the harbor. 8. We must do everything which we have planned. 9. We must yield to the power of the Roman people.

¹ to return. What tense?

² eight miles, § 81.

162. Book IV. 23, 24.

Sections 115-120, 134.

1. They went on board and waited at anchor till the weather should be fit for sailing. 2. The first ships reached Britain before the cavalry set sail from the farther harbor. 3. There is no suitable place in which the legions can disembark, because the water is not deep. 4. While all these things were being done, the anchors were weighed and the signal given. 5. Our soldiers hastened to jump from their ships and advance to the dry land before the enemy could hurl their weapons. 6. Caesar was wholly unacquainted with this sea, and wished everything to be done on time. 7. The barbarians, with all their limbs free, could prevent our men from advancing.

163. Book IV. 25, 26. Sections 24-28, 43-45, 49-52.

1. Caesar noticed that the shape of the ships and the strange sort of engines disturbed the enemy. 2. He asked his fellow-soldiers if they wished to betray the eagle to the enemy. 3. Caesar saw that his men were greatly disturbed because the enemy were hurling weapons on the exposed flank. 4. He thought that

the enemy would be dislodged. 5. The standard-bearer¹ cried out that he should do his duty to his commander and his country. 6. He knew that they would put the enemy to flight as soon as they stood on dry land. 7. He did not know whether these things were of use to his men or not.

¹ *standard-bearer* = *eagle-bearer*. Note text.

164. Book IV. 27, 28.

Sections 125, 126, 129.

As soon as the hostages, whom the enemy sent to Caesar, did what he had ordered, he pardoned them, and begged them not to make war on him without good cause. Although he pardoned their ignorance, he complained because they had thrown Commius the Atrebatian into chains, and had not sent him back. Since part of the hostages which they promised were at a distance, he ordered them to be sent to the continent in a few days. The ships in which the cavalry were carried approached Britain, but could not hold their course because a great storm suddenly came up and carried them back to the continent.

165. Book IV. 29-31.

Sections 38, 39, 73.

1. It happened that the tides were very high on that night because there was a full moon. 2. He caused those things which were of use to be brought from the continent. 3. We must keep them from supplies, and prolong the affair until winter. 4. The tide was so¹ high that it filled the ships which had been drawn up on dry land. 5. Although they were going to pass

the winter in Gaul, they had made no provision for grain. 6. The ships are so damaged by the storm that they cannot be repaired. 7. He brought it about that no one afterwards crossed to Britain to bring on war. 8. It happened that everything was lacking which was useful for carrying on war.

¹ *so, tam.*

166. Book IV. 32, 33.

Sections 138-140.

1. Let part of the legion march in that direction in which the dust was seen. 2. Would that Caesar had suspected the plans of the barbarians, and attacked them when their arms were laid aside! 3. It was reported to the general that the cohorts which were on guard had started in the same direction. 4. If the enemy attack you, throw your weapons quickly; let the cavalry dismount and fight on foot. 5. Do not be disturbed by the noise of the chariots, for if hard pressed, you will have an easy retreat. 6. The Britons fight with chariots, and daily practice makes them able to do many things with their horses at full speed.

167. Book IV. 34, 35.

Sections 33, 60, 61, 64, 65.

1. Caesar will keep his men in camp so that they may not be attacked by the enemy. 2. The barbarians sent messengers in all directions to tell what had happened. 3. Storms followed for so many days¹ that the enemy were kept from a battle. 4. Caesar feared that the same thing would happen. 5. They urged the rest, who were in the fields, to depart. 6. Dis-

turbed by the strange sort of fighting, they begged Caesar to send aid to them. 7. They gathered a large number of cavalry and infantry, so that they might the more easily² drive the Romans from the camp. 8. He ordered them to burn the buildings far and near, and return to camp. 9. Having killed many, they prevented the rest from escaping.³

¹ *days*, § 81. ² *easily, facile*. ³ *from escaping*, § 79.

168. Book IV. 36-38.

Sections 143-149.

If Caesar had not sailed on that night, the hostages which he ordered would have been brought to him, but the equinox was near, and he thought if he hastened he should arrive safely at the continent. After finding a suitable place, he disembarked some three hundred men, who started for the camp, but were surrounded by the Morini, who said, "Lay down your arms if you do not wish to be killed. If Caesar and his cavalry were here, they would defend you, but you cannot withstand our attack and will all be killed unless he comes to your assistance." But after those who said this saw that our cavalry were coming, they quickly turned and fled.

PART II

LESSON I

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES, RELATIVE PRONOUNS, APPOSITIVES, AND PREDICATE NOUNS

Agreement of Adjectives. — B. 233–235, 246. 5.; A. & G. 285–287, 296. *a*; H. 394. 1, 4, 395. 1, 2, and N.

Agreement of Relative Pronouns. — §§ 10, 11; B. 250. 1–4, 251. 1, 5, 6; A. & G. 305, 306. *b*; H. 396–398.

Agreement of Appositives and Predicate Nouns. — B. 167–169; A. & G. 281, 282. *c, d*, 283, 284; H. 393. 3, 7, 8, 9.

Agreement of Adjectives

169. Adjectives agree with their nouns in *gender, number, and case*.

170. An *Attributive* Adjective modifying two or more nouns generally agrees with the nearest.

pater meus et māter, pater et māter mea, my father and mother.

171. A *Predicate* Adjective modifying two or more subjects is generally Plural; if the subjects are *persons* of different gender, the adjective is Masculine; if *things*, Neuter.

pater et mäter sunt mortuī, *father and mother are dead.*

dolor et voluptās sunt dissimillima, *grief and pleasure are very unlike.*

Agreement of Relative Pronouns

172. A Relative Pronoun regularly agrees with its antecedent in *gender* and *number*; but if it has a Predicate Noun it agrees with that instead.

Belgae quae est tertia pars Galliae, *the Belgians who occupy (are) the third division of Gaul.*

173. If the Relative has antecedents of different gender or number, it follows the rule for Predicate Adjectives. (§ 171.)

Agreement of Appositives

174. Appositives and Predicate Nouns agree in *case* with the nouns they describe.

Belgae sunt tertia pars Galliae, *the Belgians occupy (are) the third division of Gaul.*

a Cicerōne cōnsule, *by Cicero, the consul.*

EXERCISES

175. Catiline I. 1-4. 1. Our expressions and countenances disturbed him not a bit. 2. Those watchmen of the city who were the night guard of the Palatine knew what Catiline had done. 3. For ten

days now, we have been permitting Catiline to plot our destruction. 4. The senate will immediately decree that Gaius Marius and Lucius Valerius, the consuls, see that the republic receives no harm. 5. Who of them did he think would not see what had been done, and where he had been? 6. Because Catiline wished to lay waste all Italy with fire and sword, Cicero condemned him for his recklessness. 7. The senate did not lack brave men, who took part in public discussions. 8. How long will this man live, who ought to have been punished¹ long ago with the severest punishments?

¹ *ought to have been punished.* Although the Perfect Infinitive with the Perfects **convēnit** and **oportuit** is sometimes found, the Present Infinitive is the regular construction, and should be used. See § 107.

LESSON II

PRONOUNS

Personal. — §§ 1-3.

Relative. — §§ 10, 11.

Demonstrative. — § 4.

Possessive. — §§ 12, 13.

Reflexive. — §§ 5-8.

Interrogative. — § 15.

Indefinite. — §§ 16, 17.

Genitive Forms of Personal Pronouns

176. The Genitive forms of the Personal Pronouns, *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostrī*, *vestrī*, are regularly used only as Objective Genitives. (§ 181.)

habētis ducem memorem vestrī, *you have a leader mindful of you.*

The Genitive Plural forms in *-um*, *nostrum* and *vestrum*, are regularly used as Partitive Genitives.

quem nostrum ignorāre arbitrāris? *who of us do you think does not know?*

Iste and *Ille*

177. *Iste*, called the Demonstrative of the Second Person, often implies *contempt*, especially when addressing opponents.

Mānlius, iste centuriō, *Manlius, that centurion fellow of yours.*

Ille often refers to that which is well known or famous.

Ille Fulvius, *the famous Fulvius*.

178. Such phrases as *one another, each other*, may be expressed by **inter sē**, **inter nōs**, **inter vōs**.

inter sē differunt, *they differ from each other*.

EXERCISES

179. **Catiline I. 5-8.** 1. The enemy have pitched their camp against us in the narrow passes of Etruria. 2. That fellow Catiline, who has arranged the murder of the chief men of the state, is living just as he has lived. 3. Their number is increasing daily, and we see them even in the senate. 4. For a certain reason, they were not able to make a move¹ against the state. 5. If any one defends you, Catiline, I shall review all your plans with him. 6. Who of you has plotted the destruction of the state, and has been forgetful² of us? 7. Cicero said that he had not acted³ too cruelly. 8. All his plans are clear to us. 9. He knew that all his plans were clear to them. 10. The best men will always defend their country. 11. Certain of⁴ the leading men fled from Rome for the sake of saving themselves.

¹ *make a move*; in Latin, '*move themselves*.'

² *forgetful*, **oblītus** with Genitive.

³ *he had not acted*; in Latin, '*it had not been done by him*.'

See § 44.

⁴ *of*, § 46.

LESSON III

REVIEW

180. Catiline I. 9-12. I know that there are in the senate (some) who are planning for¹ the destruction of the city, and yet I ask them for their vote. I also discovered who had been sent to kill me at early dawn, and told many influential men that those very men would come to me at that time. This being so, Catiline, I cannot permit you to stay with us any longer. Although you attacked² me when I was consul-elect, and wished to kill me, I did not stir up any public disturbance; and I feel very grateful to the immortal gods because the state has escaped so great a disaster. But I have not yet done what³ ought to be done, and what is best for the common welfare. Get out of the city, therefore, Catiline, and take with you all that mischievous gang of conspirators.

¹ *for, dē.*

² *attacked, § 129.*

³ *what; in Latin, 'that which,' or 'those (things) which.'*

LESSON IV

GENITIVE

Subjective and Objective Genitive. — B. 199, 200; A. & G.

343. Note 1, 347, 348; H. 440. 1, 2.

Descriptive Genitive. — § 135.

Genitive of Measure. — § 136.

Partitive Genitive. — § 46.

Genitive with Adjectives. — § 131.

Predicate Genitive. — B. 198. 3, 203. 5; A. & G. 343. *b, c*; H.

439. 3, 4, 5, 447.

Subjective and Objective Genitive

181. A Genitive limiting a noun often expresses the *subject* or *object* of the feeling or action implied in the noun limited.

concursum omnium bonorum, the coming together of all good citizens; i.e. all good citizens come together.

The Genitive *bonorum* expresses the *subject* of the verb idea implied in *concursum*.

amor patriae, love of country; i.e. one loves his country.

The Genitive *patriae* expresses the *object* of the verb idea implied in *amor*.

Genitive with Adjectives

182. The Genitive is used with many adjectives to complete their meaning. Among the common adjectives of this class are

cupidus	} <i>eager, desirous.</i>	memor, <i>mindful.</i>
avidus		particeps, <i>sharing.</i>
cōnsciūs, <i>conscious.</i>		expers, <i>without a share.</i>
ignārus, <i>ignorant.</i>		plēnus, <i>full.</i>
perītus, <i>skilled.</i>		egēns, <i>in want.</i>
imperītus, <i>unskilled.</i>		similis, <i>like.</i> (See § 127.)

avidī laudis fuistis, *you have been eager for praise.*

rei militāris perītissimus, *most expert in military matters.*

Predicate Genitive

183. A Possessive Genitive is often found in the predicate, especially with *esse* and *facere*.

est sapientiae vidēre calamitātem sēiūnotam esse
nōn posse, *it is (the part) of wisdom to realize that
disaster cannot be kept away.*

EXERCISES

184. Catiline I. 13-16. 1. No one of those wicked men did what the consul commanded. 2. A crime of such enormity cannot be overlooked. 3. Love of country did not stand in the way of your mad deeds.¹ 4. Catiline was skilled in crime and desirous of killing the leading men of the state. 5. Certain of the

ex-consuls, whom you had selected for massacre, left that part of the seats unoccupied, as soon as you sat down. 6. We fear and hate this wicked band of conspirators,² all of whom are like you. 7. Cicero was a man of such compassion that he could³ not be influenced by hatred. 8. It is folly⁴ to pass over those things which pertain to the best welfare of the state. 9. We are not ignorant of your vices, nor of your disgrace in private life.

¹ *deeds*. Note the case used in the text.

² *wicked band of conspirators*; in Latin, '*conspiracy of wicked men*.'

³ *could*, § 39.

⁴ *folly, stultitia*.

LESSON V

GENITIVE WITH VERBS

With Verbs of Memory.— B. 206; A. & G. 350; H. 454, 455.

With Verbs of Feeling.— B. 209; A. & G. 354. *a, b*; H. 457.

With Verbs of Judicial Action.— B. 208; A. & G. 352; H. 456.

With *Interest* and *Réfert*. — B. 210, 211; A. & G. 355; H. 449.

Verbs of Memory

185. *Verbs of Memory* — *memini*, *reminiscor*, *remember*, *obliscor*, *forget* — are generally followed by the Genitive when referring to *persons*, and by either the Genitive or the Accusative when referring to *things*. With Neuter Pronouns the Accusative is regular.

oblitus erat mei, *he had forgotten me.*

haec memini, *I remember this.*

Verbs of Feeling

186. *Misereor*, *pity*, takes the Genitive.

miseremini patris, *pity the father.*

The Impersonal Verbs, *paenitet*, *repent*, *miseret*, *pity*, *taedet*, *be weary*, *puDET*, *be ashamed*, *piget*, *be*

disgusted, take the Genitive of the *cause of the feeling*, and the Accusative of the *person affected*.

mē tamen meōrum factōrum numquam paenitēbit, still I shall never repent of my actions (literally, it will never repent me of my actions).

Verbs of Judicial Action

187. Verbs of Accusing, Condemning, and Acquitting take the Genitive of the *charge* or *penalty*.

accūsātus est prōditiōnis, he was charged with treason.

Interest and Rēfert

188. Interest and rēfert, *it is for the interest*, take the Genitive of *the person concerned*.

Clōdī intererat Milōnem perire, it was for the interest of Clodius that Milo should die.

The *matter of concern* may be expressed by an Infinitive phrase, as above, or by a Neuter Pronoun. The *degree of concern* may be expressed by an Adverb, as *magnopere*, or by a Genitive of Indefinite Value, as *magnī, plūris, quantī*, etc.

Instead of the Genitive of *personal pronouns* to denote the person concerned, the corresponding *possessive pronoun* ending in *ā* is used.

quantī id rēfert meā ? *how much does that concern me ?*

EXERCISES

189. Catiline I. 17-20. 1. When you see yourself so deeply suspected by¹ all your fellow-citizens, and remember everything² you have done, are you not ashamed of your crimes? 2. Catiline has been charged with many murders and with the plundering of the allies, and Roman citizens are disgusted with him. 3. It is to my interest that Catiline should not set out into exile; but if he goes out,³ I shall see that you know what he has done. 4. If your country, which cannot forget her fear, should wish you to go off somewhere, should you hesitate to comply? 5. It greatly concerns the public welfare that the laws should not be broken down. 6. This being so, Catiline, if the senate decides⁴ that it wishes you to be killed, you ought⁵ to die with equanimity.

¹ *by*. Note text.

² *everything you have done*, § 11.

³ *goes out*. What time is referred to? See § 209.

⁴ *decides*. See Note 3.

⁵ *ought*. See Note 3.

LESSON VI

REVIEW

190. Catiline I. 21-25. Cicero accused Catiline of treason,¹ and urged him to leave² the city. There were many brave and honorable citizens who wished to lay violent hands on him; but even these men would have escorted³ him to the gates, if he had been willing to go. Fear of danger or disgrace had never recalled him from his mad purpose;⁴ but the consul thought it was⁵ worth while to show⁶ how great a disaster threatened⁷ him and his band of criminals. It was for the interest of the state that he be forced out. He was a man of such desperate purposes that he had already sent ahead armed men to the Forum Aurelium, with the silver eagle which he had often worshipped at his own home. The consul could not forget the frenzy of this band of wretches, who desired no war except a wicked one, and⁸ did not fear the penalty of the law.

¹ *treason*, **prōditio**.

² *to leave*, § 60.

³ *would have escorted*, § 147.

⁴ *mad purpose*. One word.

⁵ *was*, §§ 44, 45.

⁶ *show*, **ostendō**.

⁷ *threatened*, § 24.

⁸ *and not*, **neque**.

LESSON VII

DATIVE

Dative of Indirect Object. — B. 187; A. & G. 361-372; H. 423-426.

Dative with Special Verbs. — § 84.

Dative with Compounds. — §§ 86-89.

Dative with Adjectives. — § 127.

Dative of Possession. — § 41.

Dative of Agent. — § 100.

Dative of Reference. — B. 188; A. & G. 376-378; H. 425. 2, 4.

Dative of Purpose or Service. — § 141.

Indirect Object

191. The Dative is used to express the object that is indirectly affected by the action of a verb.

Caesarī respondet, he replies to Caesar.

When the preposition *to* in English distinctly implies *motion*, the Accusative should be used, generally with a preposition. See §§ 34, 35.

ad suōs auxiliū mīsit, he sent help to his men.

Dative of Reference or Interest

192. The object indirectly affected, not by the meaning of the verb alone but by that of the whole

clause or sentence, is also put in the Dative. This is called the Dative of Reference or Interest, and is often used with the Dative of Purpose to form what is called the Double Dative.

ei ferrum ē manibus extorsimus, we wrested the sword from his hands.

tertiam aciem nostris subsidio misit, he sent the third line as a relief to our men.

Many verbs of *taking away*, and the like, take this Dative (especially of a person) instead of the Ablative of Separation. It is then sometimes called the Dative of Separation.

hunc mihi terrōrem ēripe, take from me this terror.

EXERCISES

193. Catiline I. 26–29. 1. Great unpopularity is threatening Cicero, because he thinks Catiline ought to be punished with death. 2. But if Catiline is killed, Cicero will not need to fear lest he be consumed in a flame of unpopularity. 3. It will bring¹ great glory to him, and he will make a fine requital to the Roman people, if he punishes this murderer of citizens. 4. But if he fears any danger, or the ill-will of posterity, he will allow Catiline to go out, and Italy will be ravaged by war. 5. Because these men have plotted against the republic, they are mischievous citizens, and we ought to punish them with death. 6. Cicero thought he ought not to neglect the safety of the state, and the Roman people felt the same way.

¹ *bring*; in Latin, 'be for.'

LESSON VIII

ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE

Two Accusatives — Direct Object and Predicate Accusative. —

B. 177; A. & G. 392, 393; H. 410. 1.

Two Accusatives — Person and Thing. — B. 178; A. & G. 394, 396. *a, b*; H. 411.

Accusative of Extent. — § 81.

Ablative of Separation, Source, and Material. — § 68.

Ablative of Comparison. — § 70.

Ablative of Degree of Difference. — § 71.

Two Accusatives — Object and Predicate

194. Many verbs of *naming, making, showing, calling*, and the like, are followed by two Accusatives, referring to the *same person or thing*. One of these Accusatives may be an Adjective. With the Passive Voice, both Accusatives become Nominative, one becoming the Subject, and the other a Predicate Nominative.

This construction is especially common after *appellō, call, creō, elect, faciō, make, nōminō, name*.

Cicerōnem cōnsulem creāvērunt, they elected Cicero consul.

Cloerō cōnsul creātus est, *Cicero was elected consul.*
eum fortem praedicābant, *they called him brave.*

Two Accusatives—Person and Thing

195. Some verbs of *asking* and *demanding*, and *doceō*, *teach*, may be followed by two Accusatives, one of the *person* and the other of the *thing*.

In the Passive, the Accusative which in the Active construction denotes the *person* becomes the Subject Nominative, and the Accusative of the *thing* is retained.

senātōrēs sententiā rogāvī, *I asked the senators their opinion.*

senātōrēs sententiā rogātī sunt, *the senators were asked their opinion.*

196. But instead of the Accusative of the *person* with verbs of *asking* and *demanding*, the Ablative with a preposition is the common construction. So always *petō* (ab), *ask, seek*, *postulō* (ab), *demand*, *quaerō* (ab, ex, dē), *ask*; usually *poscō* (ab), *demand*.

auxilium ā Caesare petere, *to beg aid of Caesar.*

quae causa esset ex eis quaesit, *he asked them what the reason was.*

197. *Moneō*, *advise, warn*, may be followed by two Accusatives—one of the *person*, and the other a Neuter Pronoun or Adjective expressing the *thing*.

eīs hoc moneō, *I give them this warning.*

EXERCISES

198. Catiline I. 30-33. 1. We shall call them wicked, if they conceal¹ what they see. 2. Catiline has asked aid even of the inexperienced. 3. The conspiracy will be checked for a few years, not suppressed forever. 4. The consul said that the state would be safe² for a certain short time. 5. This disease will become much worse, if that (wretch) alone is removed. 6. He demands of every one an opinion on matters of state.³ 7. The watchfulness of the consul has been much greater than the boldness of the conspirators.⁴ 8. We shall finally be free from the danger of treachery. 9. Jupiter has been rightly called the stay of this city. 10. We give them this advice: "Let them separate⁵ themselves from good citizens." 11. In some way or other, I shall keep him and his allies from the houses of the city and the temples of the gods.

¹ conceal. What time is referred to? ² safe, *salvus*.

³ on matters of state; in Latin, 'concerning the state.'

⁴ conspirator, *confüratus*, I. ⁵ let them separate, § 138.

LESSON IX

REVIEW

199. *Catiline II.* 1-4. At last, fellow-citizens, we have wrested the dagger from that fellow's hands, and ¹ shall no longer need to fear him. He has threatened us with fire and sword, and planned great harm to the city, but he has now been driven from his secret plots into open insurrection; he is overwhelmed with grief because he went out with the city (still) standing and left us still alive; but we ought to rejoice at his going.² If you ask my opinion, I cannot blame myself severely for³ not arresting him, for by his removal I could not keep all danger from the city. I do not think he is much to be feared outside the gates. The men he took with him can bring no disturbance to the state; but the men he left are much more powerful than those whom he took.

¹ *and . . . no longer, neque iam.*

² *at his going*; in Latin, '*that (or because) he has gone.*' Use either Perfect Infinitive or **quod** with the Subjunctive. See § 126.

³ *for not arresting.* Note text.

LESSON X

ABLATIVE

Ablative of Specification. — § 121.

Ablative of Means. — § 40.

Ablative with Adjectives and *Opus*. — B. 218. 2, 3, 8, 226. 2;

A. & G. 409. *a*, 411, 418. *b*, 431. *a*; H. 476. 1, 477. II, III, 481.

Ablative with Deponents. — § 113.

Ablative of Description. — § 135.

Ablative of Accompaniment. — § 62.

Ablative of Manner. — § 74.

Ablative of Cause. — § 122.

Ablative with Adjectives and *Opus*

200. 1. The adjectives *frētus*, *relying*, *contentus*, *contented*, *dignus*, *worthy*, *deserving*, *indignus*, *unworthy*, take the Ablative.

hūmānīs cōnsiliīs frētus, *relying on human wisdom*.

nōn fuit eō contentus, *he was not content with that*.

māiōre sunt supplicio dignī, *they are deserving of greater punishment*.

2. The phrase *opus est*, *there is need*, takes the Ablative of the *thing needed*.

diligentiā opus est, *there is need of care*.

3. Verbs and adjectives of *plenty* and *want* often take the Ablative. Among these are *compleō, fill, egeō, need, careō, lack, refertus, filled full.*

urbis omnibus rebus refertus, cities filled with everything.

omissis his rebus quibus eget ille, leaving out these things which he lacks.

Plenus, full, and inops, destitute, usually take the Genitive.

EXERCISES

201. Catiline II. 5-8. 1. The forces which we are daily preparing surpass¹ the army of Catiline in every respect.² 2. There is now need of severity. That former leniency of mine cannot be lasting. 3. Catiline will use these country spendthrifts as his soldiers. 4. Men of the greatest boldness have deserted that army, and remain in the city. 5. These assassins and profligates have lived on most intimate terms with Catiline, and are worthy of death. 6. For these reasons,³ I fear them even more than the army itself. 7. A large number of desperate men, weighed down by debt, had been collected⁴ from city and country. 8. The Forum is filled with robbers and murderers, who are not satisfied with that which they have planned against the consul. 9. He has gone out by the Aurelian Way, but those who remain here are devising evil and crime.

¹ surpass, *praestare* with Dative.

² in every respect; in Latin, 'in respect to all things.'

³ for these reasons, § 122.

⁴ had been collected, § 206.

LESSON XI

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE. TIME AND PLACE

Ablative Absolute. — §§ 55-57.

Time and Place. — §§ 34, 35, 80, 81.

EXERCISES

(Use the Ablative Absolute when possible.)

202. Catiline II. 9-11. 1. Having squandered their inheritances and wasted their fortunes, they think of nothing but plundering. 2. When a short time has elapsed,¹ we shall have to fight with these reckless gangs of desperate men. 3. If in my consulship these men are put out of the way,² there will be no one here at Rome who can³ make war upon us. 4. But if they stay at home, we shall have to fear⁴ them, for they are beyond hope, and unendurable. 5. If I were sure⁵ that some disaster was threatening them, I should think the republic most fortunate. 6. When these men are either reformed or removed, there will be no one for many years to plan⁶ the destruction of the state. 7. Let them go away from home, let them go out of the city, or if they stay in the city, let them keep quiet.

¹ *has elapsed.* Use passive of *intermittō*.

² *are put out of the way,* § 209.

³ *can,* § 134.

⁵ *were sure,* § 147.

⁴ *have to fear,* § 105.

⁶ *to plan,* § 134.

LESSON XII

REVIEW

203. Catiline II. 12-14. The consul, having barely escaped being killed at his own house, and having called the senate together, laid the whole matter before the senators. Catiline, a man of the greatest boldness, came into the senate house with the others. No senator saluted him, for they all regarded him as a most dangerous enemy. They knew that he had been at Laeca's house on that night, and had mapped out the plan of the war. Nor was he content with this, but had already sent ahead arms and military standards to Manlius, who, having pitched his camp at Faesulae, was waiting for his leader. He even used that silver eagle, for which a shrine had been made at his house. When¹ all these plans had been disclosed, Catiline left the city; and there were some at Rome who said² that he had been driven into exile by the violent threats of the consul.

¹ *when*, etc. Use Ablative Absolute.

² *said*, § 134.

• LESSON XIII

VERBS: AGREEMENT, VOICE, TENSE, SEQUENCE OF TENSES. DIRECT QUESTIONS

Agreement of Verbs. — B. 254. 1, 4, 255; A. & G. 316, 317, *a, c, d*; H. 388, 389. 1, 392. 1, 2.

Voice. — B. 256; A. & G. 156, 208. *d*; H. 518. 1.

Tense. — B. 259. 4, 260. 1, 2, 4; 261. 2; A. & G. 466, 471. *b*; H. 533. 1, 535. 1.

Sequence of Tenses. — §§ 30, 31.

Direct Questions. — §§ 18-20.

Agreement

- **204.** A Verb agrees with its Subject in *person* and *number*.

When a verb has more than one subject, it either is *plural*, or agrees with the *nearest subject*.

et pater et filius mortui sunt, *both father and son are dead*.

duae filiae et unus 8 filius captus est, *the two daughters and one of the sons were captured*.

- **205.** Where the subjects are of *different persons* and one is of the *first person*, the verb is in the *first*

person plural; where the subjects are of the *second* and *third persons*, the verb is in the *second person plural*. This is like the English usage, where *we* generally stands for *I and you*, *I and he*, or *I and they*; and plural *you* may stand for *you and he*, or *you and they*.

si tū et Tullia valētis, ego et Cicerō valēmus, *if you and Tullia are well, Cicero and I are well.*

206. A Collective noun occasionally has a plural verb.

multitūdō hominum convēnerant, *a crowd of men had collected.*

Voice

207. The Active and Passive Voices in Latin are used very much as in English, but the *impersonal passive* use of *intransitive* verbs is peculiar to the Latin.

acriter pugnātum est, *a fierce battle was fought.*

postquam eō ventum est, *after they came there.*

contendendum erat nobis, *we had to hurry.*

Tense

208. In most cases, the simple Past tense in English should be translated by the Latin Perfect; *was* and *were*, generally by the Imperfect. The Imperfect expresses *continued*, *customary*, or *repeated* action or condition.

209. Where the English uses the Present tense after *when, if, etc.*, referring to future time, the Latin, more exactly, uses the Future or Future Perfect.

cum hoc perfecerit, abibit, when he finishes (or has finished) this, he will leave.

quam diu quisquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vivēs, as long as there is any one who dares defend you, you will live.

210. With *iam, iam diu, iam pridem, iam dudum* the Present is regularly used of action involving both *past* and *present* time.

pestem quam tū in nōs iam diu machināris, the evil which you have long (now for a long time) been plotting against us.

The Imperfect is used in a similar way as an equivalent for the English Pluperfect.

domicillium Rōmae multōs iam annōs habēbat, he had had his residence at Rome for many years.

211. With the Subjunctive in *Independent* Clauses, as in Wishes, Exhortations, and Conditional Sentences, the Present tense refers to *future* time, the Imperfect to *present* time, and the Pluperfect to *past* time. (§§ 138, 140, 145-148.)

With the Subjunctive in *Dependent* Clauses, the Present and Imperfect tenses refer to the

same time as the principal verb, or to *later time*; the Perfect and Pluperfect tenses to *previous time*.

EXERCISES

212. Catiline II. 15-18. 1. Have you and I, fellow-citizens, feared that Catiline would go¹ to Marseilles? 2. But he must go² into exile, in order that the danger of this war may be kept from us. 3. If these men stay³ here at Rome with us, they can³ be won over to the republic. 4. Part of these men have now for a long time been deeply in debt, and we are more anxious to reform them than to punish them. 5. When you hear that Catiline has gone to Manlius, shall you not see that he is much more to be feared? 6. All of you know why we desired that⁴ he should go to Manlius rather than to Marseilles. 7. If he had gone⁵ to Marseilles, we should not have had to fear, should we, that he would bear arms against the state?

¹ *would go*, § 65.

² *must go*, § 105.

³ *stay, can*. What time?

⁴ *desired that*. Use *optō ut*. Look out for tenses.

⁵ *had gone*, § 147.

LESSON XIV

SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

Hortatory and Jussive Subjunctive. — § 138.

Prohibitions. — § 139.

Subjunctive in Wishes. — § 140.

Deliberative Subjunctive. — B. 277; A. & G. 444; H. 557, 559. 4.

213. The Deliberative Subjunctive is used in questions implying *doubt*, *indignation*, or *appropriateness*. With this last meaning compare the similar use of *should* in English. Such questions are rhetorical in form and do not expect an answer.

quid agam, iūdicēs? *what am I to do, gentlemen (of the jury)?*

quid ego tē invitem? *why should I invite you?*

EXERCISES

214. Catiline II. 19-21. 1. Let us all bring help to this most glorious city against those who desire to be dictators. 2. Why should they expect the offices which they are attempting to secure? 3. Would that there were perfect harmony among all good citizens! 4. Do not give¹ just the same

warning to them as to the others. 5. Let them not take pleasure in their newly acquired wealth. 6. May they not obtain that which with wicked purpose they desire. 7. Put these men in the class of robbers, but give them this warning. 8. Let them not think that we shall longer endure² such robbery. 9. O that the immortal gods in person had helped us! 10. The third class consists³ of Sulla's colonists, who as a whole are excellent men. 11. Let them not think that they can secure these offices when⁴ the state is in a disturbed condition.

¹ *give . . . warning.* Note expression in the text.

² *shall endure*, §§ 44, 45.

³ *consists.* Use *sum* and a Predicate Genitive.

⁴ *when, etc.* Use the Ablative Absolute.

LESSON XV

REVIEW

215. Catiline. II. 22-25. Do not call back these murderers from Catiline; let them perish in the snows of the Apennines.¹ But let these beardless boys of Catiline's choosing, with their well-combed locks and long-sleeved tunics, also² go out and perish with him. What shall I say, fellow-citizens, in order to show you what sort of³ forces Catiline is going to have? Let us compare our own armies and generals with the forces of that outlaw; for if we do⁴ this, we shall see how very weak he is. In the first place we have the treasury, the revenues, and⁵ the provinces; he is without them. In the next place, firmness, justice, foresight, and hopefulness are contending with extravagance, iniquity, recklessness, and utter despair. In a contest of such a sort, the immortal gods will compel us to win.

¹ *Apennines*. Note the number in Latin.

² *also*, § 251. *h*.

³ *what sort of*, *qualis*

⁴ *do*. Note the time.

⁵ *and*. Omit.

LESSON XVI

SUBJUNCTIVE

Subjunctive of Characteristic. — § 134.

Subjunctive of Characteristic Implying Cause or Concession. —

B. 283. 3; A. & G. 535. *e*; H. 592, 593. 2.

Subjunctive of Purpose, Pure and Relative. — § 33.

Subjunctive of Characteristic Implying Cause

216. A Relative Clause of Characteristic often implies Cause; less frequently, Concession.

*Ō fortunāte adulescēns, quī tuae virtūtis Homērum
praeconem invēneris! O fortunate youth, since you
have found in Homer the herald of your valor!*

Subjunctive of Characteristic with Adjectives

217. *Dignus, worthy, indignus, unworthy, sōlus, ūnus, only, idōneus, suitable*, are followed by a Relative Clause of Characteristic.

*nōn erit idōneus quī ad bellum mittātur, he will not
be a suitable man to be sent to the war.*

EXERCISES

218. Catiline II. 26–29. 1. I sent Metellus ahead to check all of Catiline's attempts. 2. There are

gladiators who are better disposed than part of the patricians. 3. They are unworthy to live with citizens. 4. Because I am their consul, I shall either live with them or die for them. 5. There will be no movement against the state which I cannot check. 6. Catiline left these men in the city, so that his wicked undertakings might be carried out. 7. Since I have informed the colonists about this night raid of Catiline, they will provide sufficient protection for their cities. 8. These matters were referred to the Senate, so that no¹ danger might threaten the city. 9. In this cruel war, not even a wicked man has paid the penalty for his crimes. 10. This city is safe, since² the gods are defending it.

¹ *so that no danger, nō quid periculi.* See §§ 17, 33, 46.

² *since, etc.* Express by a relative clause.

LESSON XVII

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES OF PURPOSE OR DESIRE

With Verbs of Urging and Commanding. — § 60, 61.

With Verbs of Asking and Demanding. — § 64.

With Verbs of Fearing. — § 65.

Verbs of Deciding

219. Verbs of Deciding, such as *statuō*, *constituō*, *dēcernō*, may be followed either (*a*) by an Object Clause of Purpose, or (*b*) by a Complementary Infinitive, or (*c*) by an Infinitive of Indirect Discourse. Note the three different meanings: (*a*) to decide (with authority) that another person shall do something; (*b*) to decide to do something oneself; (*c*) to decide that something is so.

(*a*) *dēcrēvit senātus ut Opimius vidēret nē quid rēs pūblica dētrimenti caperet*, *the senate decreed that Opimius should see that the state received no harm.*

(*b*) *Caesar Rhēnum trānsire dēcrēverat*, *Caesar had decided to cross the Rhine.*

(*c*) *statuit sibi Rhēnum esse trānseundum*, *he decided that he ought to cross the Rhine.*

EXERCISES

220. Catiline III. 1-4. 1. Cicero urged the citizens to rejoice¹ because their city had been rescued² from fire and sword, and their wives and children had been spared. 2. He decided to put before them the things that he had disclosed in the senate, and to ask them to spend all their time in the effort to provide for their safety. 3. Do not fear that his companions in crime will remain at Rome, for I shall persuade them to go. 4. At that time, when Cicero drove Catiline out of the city, he did not command³ him to go into exile, for he feared the odium of that word. 5. Let us not desire of the immortal gods that Lentulus should stir up a war beyond the Alps. 6. I am afraid that you cannot know, fellow-citizens, by what method all this has been discovered.

¹ rejoice, *laetor*.

² had been rescued, § 236.

³ command. Use both *iubeō* and *imperō*.

LESSON XVIII

REVIEW

221. Catiline III. 5-9. Cicero summoned two patriotic praetors, who were fit to undertake the matter, and sent them with a number¹ of selected men, whose assistance he had often made use of, to arrest the envoys of the Allobroges and seize the letters. He gave them orders to hand over the letters with unbroken seals. In the morning, he called the senate together and summoned the conspirators, who² as yet suspected nothing. There were many eminent men at Rome who urged Cicero to open the letters. They were afraid that the consul would discover nothing, and that too great an uproar would be brought upon the state. Cicero, however, could not be persuaded to open the letters, and summoned the senate, as has been said. Volturcius was brought in and advised to tell what he knew. He said that Lentulus had instructed Catiline to approach the city as soon as possible with his army.

¹ *a number of*; in Latin, '*several*.'

² *who, etc.* Translate by a participle clause.

LESSON XIX

CLAUSES OF RESULT. VERBS OF HINDER- ING, RESTRAINING, DOUBTING

Pure Result Clauses. — §§ 38, 39.

Relative Result Clauses. — B. 284. 2; A. & G. 537. 2, and N. 1; H. 591. 2.

Substantive Result Clauses. — § 73.

Verbs of Hindering, Restraining, Doubting. — §§ 78, 79.

Relative Result Clauses

222. A Result Clause is often introduced by a Relative Pronoun or Adverb, where the sense permits, instead of by *ut*.

sī quis est tālis quī in hōc mē accūset, if any one is of such a mind as to blame me in this matter.

These Relative clauses of Result are also clauses of Characteristic, and no sharp line can be drawn between the two. (See § 134.)

EXERCISES

223. Catiline III. 10-13. 1. Lentulus was so conscience-stricken by his crime that he could not deny this, but confessed everything. 2. This likeness of your grandfather, Lentulus, did not keep

you from conspiring with the Gauls against your native land. 3. The expressions, the glances, and the silence of these men, fellow-citizens, made them seem to betray themselves, rather than be betrayed by others. 4. The power of conscience ought to have prevented Catiline from getting the assistance of slaves, although in wickedness he surpassed every one. 5. It happened for this reason that I asked the senate what it wished to be done in regard to the evidence offered. 6. Lentulus was of so great a natural ability and skill in speaking, that no one could doubt that he surpassed all others. 7. No one was so seriously disturbed as not to recognize his own seal.

LESSON XX

TEMPORAL CLAUSES

Temporal Clauses with *postquam*, *ubi*, *ut*, etc. — § 110.

Temporal Clauses with *cum*. — §§ 111, 112.

Temporal Clauses with *dum* and *quoad*. — §§ 117-119.

Temporal Clauses with *priusquam*. — §§ 115, 116, 120.

Temporal Clauses with *Cum*

224. The following uses of *Cum* Temporal may be stated:

1. *Cum*, meaning *when*, is followed by the Subjunctive, generally Imperfect or Pluperfect, to describe the *circumstances* which *accompany* or *precede* the action of the main verb.

This construction is the one commonly found with *cum* in narrative.

nam cum sē in rēgnum suum recēpisset nōn fuit eō contentus, for when he had retreated into his own kingdom, he was not content with that.

This use of *cum* merges into its *causal* or *concessive* use, where the circumstances described give the *reason because of which* (causal), or the *fact in spite of which* (concessive), the principal statement is true. **potestne**

tibi haec lūx, Catilīna, esse iūcunda, cum sciās . . . ?
can the light of day, Catiline, give you any pleasure, when you realize (the situation) ? Is the cum in the last clause causal, concessive, or temporal ? (See § 130.)

2. **Cum** Temporal is followed by the past tenses of the Indicative to *define* or *date* the time of the action of the main verb (purely temporal).

tum, cum rēs permultī amiserant, scimus fidem concidisse, *at that time, when very many had lost their property, we know that credit failed.*

3. When referring to *present* time, **Cum** Temporal is regularly followed by the Present Indicative; when referring to *future* time, by the Future or Future Perfect Indicative.

cum vēneris, cognōscēs, *when you come, you will find out.*

4. When introducing a clause which refers to *exactly the same time* as that of the main verb, especially when the two verbs refer to the *same action*, **cum** is followed by the Indicative in the same tense as that of the main verb.

perdidimus hominem cum in apertum latrōcinium concitāvimus, *we ruined the fellow when we drove him into open insurrection.*

EXERCISES

225. Catiline III. 14-16. 1. After the state was freed from this great danger, the senate thanked

Cicero. 2. When Lentulus resigns the office of praetor, he will be punished as a private citizen. 3. While he was watching and toiling, he could endure hunger and thirst. 4. When the most wicked leader of the war had been arrested, all the hopes of the conspirators were shattered. 5. After the senate decreed that he should be put under arrest, we urged him to resign the praetorship. 6. I drove him from the city, before he should be killed. 7. When Catiline had been removed, I did not fear the rashness of Cethegus. 8. After nine men out of this great number had been punished, the purposes of the rest were reformed. 9. They were not freed from scruples until that had been done. 10. When you arrested these men, you removed all peril.

LESSON XXI

REVIEW

226. Catiline III. 17-20. In Catiline's absence, fellow-citizens, the gods have brought us so much assistance that we easily met and blocked all his plans, and the result was that¹ we did not have to fight with Catiline himself. If he had stayed at Rome, he would have prevented his men from deciding on the Saturnalia, though he could not have restrained them from threatening the destruction of the republic. When the soothsayers had assembled at² Rome, after (the statue of) Romulus was struck by lightning, they wished a larger statue of Jupiter to be made, before plans should be formed against the welfare of the city. While this statue was being erected, all these plans were brought to light. There is no doubt, therefore, that all this happened according to the design of the immortal gods.

¹ *the result was that, factum est ut.*

² *at; in Latin 'to.'*

LESSON XXII

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditions of Fact. — § 143, 144.

Conditions of Possibility. — §§ 145, 146, 149.

Conditions Contrary to Fact. — §§ 147, 148.

Conditional Clauses of Comparison. — B. 307; A. & G. 524,
N. 2; H. 584, 1, 2.

Conditional Clauses of Comparison

227. These clauses are introduced by *ut si*, *quasi*, *velut si*, *tamquam si*, and *tamquam*, all meaning *as if*, *as though*, and followed by the Subjunctive.

The Present or Perfect tense is used unless the sequence requires the Imperfect or Pluperfect. The clause is thus a Condition of Possibility, though in the corresponding English expression it is Contrary to Fact.

hi aedificant, tamquam beati sint, these men are building houses as if they were wealthy.

crudelitatem horrebant, velut si oīram adesset, they dreaded his cruelty just as if he were (or had been) present in person.

EXERCISES

228. Catiline III. 21-24. 1. Had not the gods controlled all things, the conspirators would not have been brought into the temple of Concord on that day. 2. If I say that I have opposed them, I shall be taking too much credit. 3. We see that all these matters are being directed just as if the gods were present in person. 4. If Lentulus should intrust such important matters to barbarians, he would be bereft of reason. 5. If they were attempting to bring destructive fire upon our houses and the shrines of the gods, they would deserve even greater punishment. 6. If a thanksgiving has been appointed, let us celebrate those days. 7. The Gauls preferred the safety of the Romans to their own advantage, just as if they had not been able¹ to overcome them by saying nothing.

¹ *had not been able.* Does this refer to the same time as the principal verb or to previous time?

LESSON XXIII

CONCESSIONS, PROVISOS, INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Concessions. — § 129.

Provisos. — B. 310; A. & G. 528; H. 587.

Indirect Questions. — §§ 24-29.

Provisos

229. *Dum, modo, dummodo, provided, if only,* introduce a Proviso, and take the Present or Imperfect Subjunctive, according to the Sequence of Tenses. The negative is *nō*.

ōderint dum metuant, let them hate, provided they fear.

Oftentimes these clauses clearly imply a *wish*, either on the part of the principal subject or of the speaker.

dīcātur ēlectus ā mē dum modo eat in exsiliū, let them say that I drove him into exile, if only he goes.

EXERCISES

230. Catiline III. 25-29. 1. You know, fellow-citizens, what sort of war Catiline is now waging

against¹ the republic, and how much of the city he thinks will be left. 2. We can settle all these quarrels by peaceful conciliation, provided they do not tend to destroy the republic. 3. Although every attack of these men has been turned against me alone, it is nevertheless my purpose always to assail these enemies here at home. 4. I wish no mark of honor, no memorial of praise, if only my triumphs have a place in your memory. 5. It is your business to see that those whom I have conquered do not harm me, though the republic itself will defend me. 6. You will have to consider in what situation you wish me to be, and to provide that we shall have² a lasting peace.

¹ *against*. Note the preposition in Latin.

² *have*; in Latin, 'be in.'

LESSON XXIV

REVIEW

231. Catiline IV. 1-3. Cicero saw that the senators were anxious not only in regard to their own danger but also in regard to the safety of the consul. Although their good-will was pleasing to him, he urged them to forget him, and to consider in what way the honor and safety of the Roman people could be secured. He was glad to endure every hardship, provided only that, through his efforts, the state might be free from danger.

Lentulus thought that his name was destined for the destruction of the state, and would have rejoiced if some violence had crushed the consul, and all good citizens had perished with him. Cicero was moved by all this, but to the end that he might rescue Italy from disaster, and he consulted for the safety of the city, just as if he himself were free from all danger.

LESSON XXV

INDIRECT DISCOURSE, REGULAR AND IMPLIED. SUBJUNCTIVE OF ATTRACTION

Indirect Discourse. — §§ 43-45, 49-52, 149; B. 315, 316; A. & G. 586-588; H. 642. 2, 3, 4.

Implied Indirect Discourse. — B. 323; A. & G. 540. 2, 592; H. 649, I.

Subjunctive of Attraction. — B. 324; A. & G. 593; H. 652.

Indirect Discourse

232. The discussion of Statements and Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Discourse has been given in §§ 43-45, 49-52.

Real Questions are put in the Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse.

(respondit) *quid sibi vellet? cūr in suās possessionēs venīret?* (*he replied*) *what were his intentions? why did he come into his domain?*

233. Rhetorical Questions, which are asked only for effect, and are equivalent to emphatic *statements*, regularly take the Infinitive in Indirect Discourse.

num recentium infiriarum memoriam (sē) dēpōnere posse? *could he forget the recent wrongs?*

234. All Imperatives, as well as Hortatory and Optative Subjunctives, appear as Subjunctives in Indirect Discourse. The negative is *nē*.

nē suae virtutis tribueret, let him not attribute it to his own valor.

Conditions in Indirect Discourse

235. Present and Past Conditions of Fact in Indirect Discourse require no special comment.

Future Conditions in Indirect Discourse are discussed in § 149.

When Contrary to Fact Conditions are put into Indirect Discourse, the Protasis remains unchanged; if the Apodosis of either Present or Past Condition is in the Active Voice, the verb becomes, when possible, an Infinitive in *-ūrus fuisse*. If the verb has no Future Active Participle, or if it is in the Passive Voice, it takes the form *futūrum fuisse ut* and the Imperfect Subjunctive. This last form, and the Present Contrary to Fact Condition in Indirect Discourse are very rarely found.

Caesarem (sē) arbitrarī profectum in Itāliam; neque aliter Carnūtēs interficiendī Tasgetī cōnsilium fuisse captūrōs, (he said) he thought Caesar had started for Italy; otherwise the Carnutes would not have formed their design of killing Tasgetius.

Implied Indirect Discourse

236. A Subordinate Clause that is *part of something said or thought by another* is put in the Subjunctive even if its *indirect* character is merely implied.

sī sēsē interfici nōllent, arma pōnere iussērunt, they ordered them to lay down their arms, if they did not wish to be killed.

This usage includes Subordinate Clauses in Purposes, in Indirect Commands after *iubeō, imperō*, etc., and in Indirect Questions, as well as the Subjunctive with *quod* Causal (§ 126).

Subjunctive of Attraction

237. In *rare* cases, a clause depending on a Subjunctive Clause will itself take the Subjunctive, if regarded as an integral part of that clause.

cum exercitūs permagnōs quibuscumque ex gentibus potuisset comparāset, when he had secured very large armies from whatever tribes he could.

EXERCISES

238. Catiline IV. 4-7. 1. The defendants admitted that they sent for Catiline, and that the letters which we held were written by them. 2. The senate thanked Cicero in exceptional terms, because this conspiracy had been exposed through his watchfulness and ability. 3. Cicero declared that they ought to

come to a decision, and not¹ delay longer. Why did they think that few were implicated in the conspiracy? Let them crush it at once. 4. Caesar ordered them to be distributed among those municipal towns which were willing to receive them, and proposed² a severe penalty if they escaped. 5. After Cicero had said that no one would be left to lament the downfall of the city, if these men were not put in custody, the senate decreed that Lentulus should resign the praetorship. 6. He said he would not have done this if he had seen me.

¹ *and not, neque.*

² *proposed, etc.* Note the first few lines in § 8 of the text.

LESSON XXVI

INFINITIVES

Infinitive as Subject. — B. 327, 330; A. & G. 452. 1, 454, 455; H. 612. 3, 615.

Infinitive as Object. — B. 328. 1, 2, 331; A. & G. 456, 459; H. 607, 608. 4, 613. 1-3.

239. The Infinitive is a Verbal Noun, and may be used, with or without its Subject Accusative, as the *subject* or *object* of a verb.

Infinitive as Subject

The Infinitive is frequently found as *subject* with *esse* and various Impersonal verbs, especially with

aequum est	} <i>it is right.</i>	oportet, <i>it is proper</i>
iūstum est		(<i>ought</i>).
fās est		interest, <i>it concerns, is</i>
nefās est, <i>it is wrong.</i>		<i>of interest.</i>
turpe est, <i>it is disgraceful.</i>		placet, <i>it pleases, seems</i>
vĕrum est, <i>it is true.</i>		<i>best.</i>
falsum est, <i>it is false.</i>		libet, <i>it pleases.</i>
apertum est	} <i>it is clear.</i>	licet, <i>it is permitted.</i>
manifestum est		cōnstat, <i>it is evident.</i>
opus est	} <i>it is necessary</i>	praestat, <i>it is better.</i>
necesse est		pudet, <i>it shames.</i>
	(<i>must</i>).	

With most of these expressions, the Infinitive has an Accusative Subject, expressed or understood. With *licet*, the *person to whom permission is given*, if expressed, is put in the Dative; and the Accusative Subject of the Infinitive, if it would refer to the same person, is omitted. Similarly, with *placet* and *libet*, the *person pleased*, if expressed, is put in the Dative; and the Accusative Subject, if referring to the same person, is omitted.

petēbat ut sibi discēdere licēret, he begged to be allowed to depart.

cum placēret summīs cīvitātis virīs litterās aperiri, though it seemed best to the most eminent men of the state that the letters be opened.

ad mortem tē dūci iam pridem oportēbat, you ought to have been put to death long ago.

quicquam altius quō mihi libeat ascendere, any higher position to which I wish to climb.

240. Some of these verbs occasionally take a Subjunctive, often without *ut*, but the Infinitive is much more common.

licet intellegātis, you may know.

huic tū inserviās oportet, you ought to work for this.

Complementary Infinitive

241. The Infinitive *without* Subject Accusative is used with many verbs to complete their meaning.

Some of the commoner verbs which take this Complementary Infinitive are :

possum, <i>be able.</i>	dēbeō, <i>ought.</i>
volō, <i>wish.</i>	cupiō, <i>desire.</i>
mālō, <i>prefer.</i>	incipiō, <i>begin.</i>
nōlō, <i>be unwilling.</i>	coepī, <i>began.</i>
statuō	cōnor, <i>try.</i>
cōstituō	audeō, <i>dare.</i>
dēcernō	contendō
cōnsuēscō, <i>become accus-</i>	properō
<i>tomed.</i>	dubitō, <i>hesitate.</i>
soleō, <i>be accustomed.</i>	

quis latrō invenīrī potest? *what robber can be found?*

dēbēbit esse in honōre, *he ought to be (held) in honor.*

deōrum templis fūnestōs ignis inferre cōnātī sunt, *they have attempted to bring deadly fire upon the temples of the gods.*

Object Infinitive with Subject Accusative

242. 1. The Infinitive with Subject Accusative is used, as the *object* of a verb, most frequently in Indirect Discourse. (§ 44.)

2. The Infinitive with Subject Accusative is used as the object of iubeō, *order*, vetō, *forbid*, cōgō, *compel*, patior, *sinō*, *permit*; also with cupiō, *desire*, volō, *wish*, and compounds of volō, when the

subject of the Infinitive is *different* from that of the main verb. When the subject is the *same*, it is sometimes repeated as a Reflexive, but more often the Complementary Infinitive is used.

cupiō { mē esse clēmentem } *I desire to be merciful.*
 { esse clēmēns }

exire ex urbe iubet cōsul hostem, *the consul orders a (public) enemy to leave the city.*

cursum ōtiōsum vitāe salvum esse volunt, *they wish the peaceful course of their life to be safe.*

3. When iubeō, vetō, and cōgō (*compel*) are used in the Passive, they take a Complementary Infinitive. (§ 241.) This is also true for verbs of Saying and Thinking, but *only in the present system.*

hī centum pāgōs habēre dīcuntur, *these people are said to have a hundred cantons.*

simul atque ire in exsiliū iussus est, pārui, ivit, *as soon as he was ordered to go into exile, he obeyed and went.*

4. Volō and mālō sometimes take the Subjunctive, usually without ut.

hōs māllem sēcum suōs mīlitēs ēdūxisset, *I should prefer that he had taken out with him these men as his soldiers.*

EXERCISES

243. Catiline IV. 8-10. 1. Who can comfort those from whom hope has been taken away? 2. Beg-

gary must follow confiscation of property. 3. We ought not to remove the dread of punishment from those who have attempted to plot the destruction of the city. 4. He ordered them to look out for the safety of the people. 5. It is necessary that the punishment be worthy of the crime. 6. We cannot allow them to be called friends of the people.¹ 7. Not even the senate is allowed to lighten the punishment of these wicked men. 8. Cicero said that some one did not dare to express his opinion. 9. We all wish those who are enemies of the state to be put under guard.

¹ *friends of the people*. Use an adjective.

LESSON XXVII

REVIEW

244. Catiline IV. 11-13. Though Cicero seemed to be severe against these bitter enemies of the state, he was really¹ animated by kindness, for he knew that if he was merciful in the case of these men, he would be thought² cruel to his native land; but a few years later,³ Cicero himself was driven into exile, on the ground that he had put Roman⁴ citizens to death. Some⁵ feared the charge of cruelty if they adopted the proposal of Silanus, but it was much more to be feared that if they were not severe, they would be considered too merciful, and Cicero knew that if these men were permitted to escape,⁶ he could⁷ not save the city, the light of the whole world. And so he did what we think he would not have done if he had been wiser.⁸

¹ *really, vērē.*

² *would be thought, § 73. 2.*

³ *a few years later, § 71.*

⁴ *Roman, § 251. i.*

⁵ *some; in Latin, 'there were some who.'*

⁶ *escape, effugiō.*

⁷ *could; possum* has no Future Infinitive. The Present Infinitive is regularly used instead, but **fore ut** with the Subjunctive is occasionally found.

⁸ *wise, sapiēns.*

LESSON XXVIII

PARTICIPLES. GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

Tenses of Participles.—B. 336. 1-5; A. & G. 489, 491, 493; H. 640. 1, 4.

Adjective Uses of Participles.—B. 337. 1-3, 5, 7; A. & G. 494-496; H. 638, 639.

Gerund and Gerundive.—§§ 92-95.

Periphrastic Conjugations.—§§ 98-101.

Tenses of Participles

245. 1. Participles are Verbal Adjectives, and agree with Substantives. They denote Present, Past, or Future time, in reference to the time of the verb of the clause in which they stand; and their tenses are used with greater exactness than in English. The Present Participle should be used only to express action taking place at the same time as that of the verb in its clause. In English, the Present Participle is often used where the Latin Perfect is required.

his rebus cognitis discessit, learning of these matters, he departed.

2. The Latin lacks the Perfect Active Participle. The idea may be expressed by the Perfect

Participle of a Deponent verb, by a Dependent Clause, usually Temporal (§§ 110, 111), or by the Ablative Absolute (§§ 56, 57).

haec cōnspicā-	} profectus est	} <i>having perceived</i>
tus		
cum haec cōn-		
spexisset		
his rēbus cōn-	}	} <i>this (or, per-</i>
spectis		
		<i>ceiving this), he</i>
		<i>started out.</i>

3. The Perfect Participles of a few Deponent Verbs are used with a *present* meaning: *arbitrātus*, *thinking*; *ausus*, *daring*; *veritus*, *fearing*.

Adjective Uses of Participles

246. The Present and Perfect Participles may be used attributively as Adjectives, and often express such relations as Time, Cause, Manner, Means, Concession, or some Attendant Circumstance.

videor vidēre hanc urbem concidentem, *I seem to see the city falling.*

itaque tantum victus efficere potuit, *and so he, though conquered, was able to accomplish so much.*

Special Uses of the Gerundive

247. 1. With *cūrō*, *care for*, *locō*, *contract for*, and verbs of *giving* or *assigning*, the Gerundive, in agreement with the object of the verb, is used to express purpose.

illud signum conlocandum cōsulēs locāvērunt, the consuls contracted for the erection of that statue.

hic nōs trucidandōs Cethēgō attribuit, this man assigns us to Cethegus to be murdered.

2. With the Genitives **meī, tuī, suī, nostrī, vestrī**, the Gerundive has the same ending, **i**, without regard to Gender or Number.

multī principēs civitātis Rōmā nōn suī cōservandī causā profūgērunt, many of the leading men of the state fled from Rome, but not for the purpose of saving themselves.

EXERCISES

248. Catiline IV. 14-16. 1. We see all men holding the same opinion.¹ 2. Having been recalled from a dissension of many years' standing, they vie with you in devotion to the state. 3. We must not consider² them wicked citizens, but most bitter enemies. 4. Having made all things ready, I shall be able to carry out the measures which you have decided on to-day. 5. Men of all ranks have come together with a desire for³ defending themselves. 6. What citizen is there to whom liberty is⁴ not dear? 7. Never since the founding of the city have we seen all men restored to harmony. 8. They see that they must perish, and they wish all to perish with them. 9. Let us keep forever in the state this union which has been established in my con-

sulship. 10. Having attained the good fortune of citizenship, the freedmen also have been aroused to defend the safety of the state.

¹ *holding the same opinion*; in Latin, '*thinking the same (thing)*.'

² *consider*; in Latin, '*hold in the number of*.'

³ *desire for*, § 181.

⁴ *is*, § 134.

LESSON XXIX

SUPINE, EXPRESSIONS OF PURPOSE, ORDER

Supine. — § 96.

Expressions of Purpose. — § 97.

Order. — B. 348-351; A. & G. 595-601; H. 663-680.

Expressions of Purpose

249. The five ways of expressing Purpose, as illustrated in § 97, are as follows:

1. **Ut** with the Subjunctive.
2. **Quī** with the Subjunctive.
3. Genitive Gerund or Gerundive with **causā**.
4. **Ad** with Accusative Gerund or Gerundive.
5. Supine.

Where the verb has a *plural object*, there is a sixth possibility, the Genitive Gerund with a Plural Object. This occurs about as often in Caesar as its equivalent, the Genitive Plural Gerundive, but both are rarely found and should be avoided.* Do not use the Genitive Gerund with a *singular object*.

* In Caesar's "Gallic War" and "Civil War" there are ninety-six Genitive Singular Gerundives, eight Genitive Plural Gerundives, seven Genitive Gerunds with Plural Objects, and no other instance of a Gerund with an Object.

Order of Words in a Sentence

250. In what may be called the *regular* arrangement of a Latin sentence, the Subject, followed by its modifiers, stands at the beginning of the sentence, and the Predicate, preceded by its modifiers, at the end.

Dārēus rēx Scythiā bellum Inferre dēscrēvit, *Darius, the king, decided to make war on the Scythians.*

But for the sake of emphasis, this order is often abandoned, and the emphatic word or phrase is placed at the beginning of the sentence, or less frequently, at the end.

idem fēcit M. Antōnius, *the very same thing was done by Mark Antony.*

Special Usages

251. (a) A Genitive regularly follows its noun.

rēx Germānōrum, *king of the Germans.*

(b) The Vocative should never come first in a sentence, except for special emphasis.

quā rē, patrēs cōscriptī, cōsulite vōbīs, *therefore, conscript fathers, look out for yourselves.*

M. Tullī, quid agis? *Marcus Tullius, what are you doing?*

(c) Certain Adjectives, such as **primus, medius, extrēmus, summus, imus, reliquus,** often refer to a

part only of the noun they modify. In such a use the Adjective regularly precedes the Noun.

media urbs, *the middle of the city.*

extrēmae fossae, *the ends of the ditches.*

(*d*) Adverbs regularly come just before the words they modify. This always holds true for **nōn**, when it modifies a single word.

(*e*) The forms of **sum** are generally unimportant words, and come in the middle of the sentence, as in English.

ēius bellī haec fuit causa, *the cause of this war was as follows.*

(*f*) A Preposition regularly precedes its Noun; but when there is a modifying Adjective, it often comes before the Preposition.

summā cum laude, *with the highest credit.*

quā dē causā, *for this reason.*

(*g*) A Relative regularly stands first in its clause, except a Relative Substantive after a Preposition.

urbs in quā vivit, *the city in which he lives.*

This rule applies also to a Demonstrative which refers to some part of the preceding sentence.

(*h*) **Autem**, *moreover*, **enim**, *for*, **vērō**, *but*, **quoque**, *also*, regularly stand in the *second* place in the sentence, sometimes in the *third*; **igitur**, *therefore*,

usually *second*. With *nē* . . . *quidem*, *not even*, the emphatic word comes between.

(i) The adjective *Rōmānus* regularly follows its noun. The ablative *causā*, and the rarer *grātiā*, *for the sake*, always follow their Genitives.

populus Rōmānus, the Roman people.

pācis causā, for the sake of peace.

EXERCISES

252. Catiline IV. 17-20. 1. All ranks were stirred by the crime of these men, and sent an army against Catiline to save the republic.¹ 2. Most of those who are in the shops, which are in the middle of the city, are very great lovers of peace. 3. Both you and I,² fellow-citizens, and the Roman people as a whole, are of one and the same opinion³ in regard to the public welfare. 4. You must, this night, provide that this empire, founded with so great an effort and established with the highest courage, shall not hereafter be destroyed. 5. Moreover, this tool of Lentulus, (a man) of wretched condition and abandoned purpose, has been sent into the midst of the shops for the purpose of setting fire to the city.

¹ *to save the republic.* Express in all possible ways.

² *you and I*; in Latin, '*I and you.*'

³ *opinion*, §§ 248 note 1; 205.

LESSON XXX

REVIEW

253. Catiline IV. 21-24. There were many great Roman generals whose deeds of valor were remarkable. They fought not for the sake of saving themselves, but to free their country from danger, and we ought to regard them as worthy of exceptional honor.¹ But Cicero must be placed before them all, for to see that victors have a place to which they may return is surely a greater thing than to open new provinces.

Cicero had to carry on an endless warfare with ruined citizens, who, after² they had once been led astray by some madness, could not be held in check by any force or favor. In return for these services,³ Cicero asked his fellow-citizens to preserve his son from danger, and to remember that he was the son of the man who had devoted⁴ himself to preserving the liberty of the state.

¹ *honor*, § 200.

² *after, etc.* Express by a participle clause.

³ *services*; in Latin, '*things*.'

⁴ *devote*, *cōnferō*.

EXERCISES ON POMPEY'S COMMAND

254. Pompey's Command, 1-5. Cicero had not before spoken from the Rostra,¹ although he knew that this path to honorable distinction was open to every worthy citizen² of Rome.³ He had, however, thought that he should⁴ devote all his time to defending⁵ his friends; and so uprightly had he been engaged in private suits that he had secured a most honorable reward. When he had been elected praetor, he easily understood what his friends thought of him; and decided that he ought to use his influence on behalf of those who had given him such honor. He was especially glad that he had to⁶ speak about the extraordinary merit of Pompey, for words could fail no one⁷ in such a cause. Two powerful kings were making war on the allies of the Roman people. The large properties of Roman knights were at stake, and all, both citizens and allies, demanded Pompey as commander for this war in Asia.

¹ *Rostra, Rōstra, -ōrum.*

² *every worthy citizen.* Note expression in text.

³ *of Rome.* Use an adjective.

⁴ *should,* § 106.

⁵ *to defending,* § 95.

⁶ *had to,* § 105.

⁷ *no one.* Dative with *dēsūm.*

255. Pompey's Command, 6-10. Since we see what the issue is, let us consider what we must do. The glory of the Roman people, the safety of your allies, and our surest revenues are at stake. Your ancestors were eager for glory, and often fought that they might lack neither the sinews of war nor the embellishments of peace. There is, however, a deep stain on the name of the Roman people, which ought to be wiped out, in that¹ Mithridates, who on a single day, by a single order, put to death so many Roman citizens, has as yet received no punishment worthy of his crime.² Sulla and Murena both celebrated triumphs over Mithridates; but, though defeated,³ he still remains on his throne, and is preparing new fleets and armies to bring war, both by land and sea, upon you and your tributaries.

¹ *in that, quod.*

² *crime, § 200.*

³ *though defeated, § 246.*

256. Pompey's Command, 11-14. Our ancestors waged war with the Carthaginians in order not to permit those who had treated¹ their allies unjustly to go unpunished. Will you not follow up the murder² of all these Roman citizens? Our allies, whose lives are endangered, wish their welfare to be intrusted to Pompey alone; but now that³ you have sent some one else, they do not dare to ask for him openly. The others who have gone out into the provinces are not very different from enemies, but Pompey surpasses all men in self-restraint and kindness. Your largest revenues, also, are endangered, for the fields of Asia

are very rich, and products of great variety are exported from that province. You must, therefore, defend it from the attacks of these two kings who are threatening you and your allies.

¹ *had treated*, §§ 134, 236.

² *murder, etc.* Note text.

³ *now that, cum.*

257. Pompey's Command, 15-19. We know that when disaster comes, then loss is caused, but let us¹ not forget² that fear of loss often brings disaster. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom to keep from fear of disaster those who pay and those who collect the taxes. Do you think that it is of slight importance³ for the tax-gatherers in Asia to lose the income of an entire year? Loss to citizens⁴ cannot be separated from disaster to the state; and you ought, therefore, to have a care for⁵ the property of those honorable men who have invested large fortunes in Asia, since the revenues, which they collect, are the sinews of the state. If payment should be suspended in Asia, credit would fail at Rome; and unless you defend the safety of the allies, Roman citizens will not dare to invest money in the provinces, because of fear of disaster.

¹ *let us*, § 138.

² *forget, obliviscor.*

³ *of slight importance.* Cf. § 18 of the text.

⁴ *to citizens.* What case?

⁵ *you ought to have a care for*; in Latin, 'ought to be for a care to you.'

258. Pompey's Command, 20-23. Having spoken¹ in regard to the character of the war, Cicero said a few things about its magnitude. First,² he explained³ how much had been done by Lucullus, who had been sent a few years⁴ before to carry on the war against Mithridates. On his arrival⁵ in Asia,⁶ he freed from great danger a city of the Cyzicenes, which was being besieged by the well-equipped forces of Mithridates. He conquered and sunk a large fleet which was being hurried against Italy. Many cities of Pontus and Cappadocia were captured, and the king fled as a suppliant to other kings. While⁷ all this was being done, the allies of the Roman people were safe, and the revenues unimpaired. He had accomplished so much by his wise policy that Cicero wished to bestow on him as much praise as was due⁸ a brave man and a great general.

¹ *having spoken.* Use clause with **cum** or **quoniam**.

² *first, primum.*

³ *explain, expōnō.*

⁴ *years, § 71.*

⁵ *on his arrival.* Use clause with **postquam**.

⁶ *in Asia.* What case?

⁷ *while, dum.*

⁸ *was due, § 236.*

259. Pompey's Command, 24-27. It usually happens that a king, in misfortune, receives help from all those who think¹ the name of king is sacred; and so Mithridates, though conquered, was able to get back into his kingdom, and to inflict² so great a disaster upon the Roman people that it was brought to the

knowledge of Lucullus only by rumor. Although this general might have³ remedied the situation,⁴ he was forced to give up his army to Manius Glabrio, and to return home. A war, therefore, which two great kings are waging, and which many tribes have taken up, is both necessary and dangerous. It remains for us to speak in regard to putting a general in charge of this great war. Would that the choice were more difficult !

¹ *think*, § 134.

² *inflict*, *inferō*.

³ *might have* ; in Latin, ' *would perhaps have been able*.'

⁴ *situation*, *rēs*.

260. Pompey's Command, 28-31. It was necessary to put in charge¹ of this war a commander who possessed extraordinary knowledge of military science. From his youth Pompey had been trained in war, both on land and sea, and there was nothing depending on experience in military matters which had escaped his knowledge. No man had fought more often with an enemy, no one had subdued more provinces than he.² There was no kind of warfare in which he had not been trained³ by the fortune of the state. Not only had he waged wars, but he had also finished them. This being so, no one could doubt⁴ that he surpassed other men in knowledge of the science of war. Words could not be found worthy of the merit of Pompey. All the good qualities of a commander existed in him, and although other generals had accomplished much,

still⁵ no one could be found who was considered his equal.

¹ *put in charge, praeficiō.* What case follows?

² *he, § 70.*

³ *had not been trained, § 134.*

⁴ *doubt, § 78.*

⁵ *still, tamen.*

261. Pompey's Command, 32-35. For many years, the sea was so crowded with pirates that no revenues were safe. Envoys who were coming to Rome from foreign nations were captured, cities were plundered under the very eyes¹ of the praetor, and even the children of Roman citizens were carried off. Let us now consider what the incredible valor of one man has accomplished. He set out when the sea was unfit for navigation, and within three months, under his leadership, the long-continued war was finished, and not a pirate ship remained to plunder² the Roman fleets and capture the cities of their allies. If Pompey had not accomplished so much against the pirates, Cicero, perhaps,³ would not have urged the senate to put him in charge of the war against Mithridates; but since all, both citizens and allies, saw how quickly this dangerous war had been brought to an end, they hoped⁴ that Pompey, in a short time, would crush the forces of Mithridates.

¹ *under the eyes.* Follow the text.

² *to plunder, § 95.*

³ *perhaps, fortasse.*

⁴ *hope, sperō.*

262. Pompey's Command, 36-40. Pompey possesses¹ not only this wonderful fighting ability, but also many other good qualities of a commander. Consider, in the first place, how great his integrity is, and compare² him with all the generals you have seen; for you know what generals have taken off the paintings and statues of the Greek towns, and who has taken money from the treasury, and divided it among his friends. Recall what disasters our soldiers brought with them, when they made their marches through Italy; then you can judge what is going on abroad, and how many³ states of our allies have been ruined. But we should not be surprised that Pompey is better than the other generals, and permits no one to harm⁴ the allies.

¹ *possesses.* Note text.

² *compare.* Get the verb from the noun of related meaning in the text. Note that compounds of *con-* do *not* regularly take the Dative, but take *cum* and the Ablative. (§ 89.)

³ *how many, quot.*

⁴ *to harm,* § 242.

263. Pompey's Command, 41-44. There were formerly Roman generals of such self-restraint that our allies, even when conquered, esteemed their kindness more than they feared their valor. Believe me,¹ Pompey is a man of equal² self-restraint, and if we put him in charge of this war, our enemies will prefer to serve him rather than to command others. It is difficult to say how much weight³ the prestige of our commanders has in carrying on war, but without

doubt⁴ the enemy are strongly influenced by the reputation of those whom we send against them. Not to say more in regard to⁵ the prestige of Pompey, we know that no name on earth has ever been more renowned than his. There is no shore which his fame has not reached, and if we put him in charge of this war, as⁶ the Roman people demand, he will accomplish what we all desire, and our allies and tributaries will be saved.⁷

¹ *me*. What case?

² *equal*, *Idem*.

³ *how much weight it has*, *quantum* with *valeō*.

⁴ *without doubt*, *sine dubiō*.

⁵ *in regard to*, *cū*.

⁶ *as*, *ut* and Indicative.

⁷ *save*, *cōservō*.

• 264. Pompey's Command, 45-48. We cannot doubt that the good fortune of the Roman people brought Pompey to Asia at the critical moment, when large forces of Tigranes were threatening these regions; and we know what he accomplished at that time through his prestige. Did not¹ the Cretan states send envoys to him, to declare that they would surrender to him alone? Did not an envoy also² come from Mithridates himself to Pompey, while he was in Spain? These facts prove that his prestige has been very great among the enemies of the Roman people, and we can easily judge that it will have much weight³ at this time. It now remains for me to call to mind his good fortune. It can be said, briefly, that

all things yielded to his desires, and that the gods granted him that which others dared not hope for.

¹ *did not* ? § 19.

² *also, quoque*. See § 251. *h*.

³ *have much weight, multum valeō*.

265. Pompey's Command, 49-54. If Pompey did not have an army, and could not get other forces from those who have them, he would still be¹ the one to be put in charge of this war; and we could do this to the great advantage of the republic, for he has² a wonderful ability and a remarkable knowledge of warfare. Hortensius disagrees with this view, and thinks that everything ought not to be put in the hands of one man. If his influence had prevailed with you, fellow-citizens, when you wished to choose one man as general against the pirates, all the seas would even now be closed to us; for the pirates used to capture³ our ambassadors and praetors, and for several years in succession we could not defend our own harbors and coasts.

¹ *would be, etc.* Note text. In such Contrary to Fact conditional clauses, verbs implying *futurity* are sometimes Indicative and sometimes Subjunctive.

² *has, etc.* Note text.

³ *used to capture*. What tense?

266. Pompey's Command, 55-58. The Roman people had formerly been able to conquer the greatest kings, and to maintain all their allies in safety, but now they were nowhere a match for the pirates. Their commanders were no longer¹ ashamed to submit

to their enemies, although the provinces were being plundered and the seacoast of Italy pillaged. There was one commander who seemed able to free them from their misery and disgrace, and he was put in charge² of the war, in accordance with the Gabinian law. Pompey asked³ that he be permitted⁴ to take Gabinius with him as lieutenant, but objection was made because Gabinius had been⁵ tribune the preceding⁶ year. Cicero, however, said that he would refer the matter of his appointment⁷ to the senate, if the consuls should hesitate, and that nothing would prevent him from defending⁸ the rights of the people.

¹ *no longer, nōn iam.*

² *put in charge, praeфициō.*

³ *asked, § 64.*

⁴ *be permitted, § 239.*

⁵ *had been, § 126.*

⁶ *preceding, proximus.*

⁷ *the matter of his appointment; in Latin, 'concerning appointing him.'*

⁸ *from defending, § 78.*

267. Pompey's Command, 59-62. Catulus was a man of great influence among the Roman people, and his worth and integrity were such that Cicero said that all hope would be put¹ in him, if anything happened to Pompey. Cicero, however, disagreed with him when he said that nothing ought to be done contrary to the established customs of their ancestors. It seemed to Cicero that the state ought² to make new plans suit³ new circumstances, and to take advantage of the ability of the greatest generals, especially⁴ when

danger threatened the citizens. In the case of Pompey himself, many precedents had been established with the consent of Catulus. When he was a mere youth and a private citizen, he had been in command of an army, and was sent to Africa to conduct the war in that province. After he had brought back a victorious army, he celebrated a triumph, although he was a knight. He had even been made consul, before he could legally hold any other office.

¹ *would be put*, § 73. 2.

² *ought*. Use *oportet*.

³ *make suit*. One word.

⁴ *especially*, *praesertim*.

268. Pompey's Command, 63-66. Although you sent out Pompey for the war with the pirates against the protest of Hortensius, nevertheless he admitted that he and the other leaders ought to yield to your authority, for you can defend it against their opposition. This war in Asia requires a man with great military ability, and also (one) with very great self-restraint. It is difficult to say what disasters have been brought upon¹ our allies by the men² you have picked out to send with supreme command among foreign nations. What wealthy city is there in Asia which has not been plundered by these men? What temple that they have held sacred? I should be glad to think³ that Hortensius did not see⁴ the sufferings of our allies, or know how much we are⁵ hated by them.

¹ *bring upon*, *inferō*.

² *men*, § 11.

³ *should be glad to think*; in Latin, '*should gladly think*.' See § 147.

⁴ *did not see*. When?

⁵ *are*. Follow the rule for sequence, § 31. In English, also, *were* might be substituted for *are*.

269. Pompey's Command, 67-71. Shall we send¹ to our provinces men who cause us to be disgraced² among all our allies, or shall we put in charge of our army a commander who is able to restrain³ himself and his soldiers? For a long time we have accomplished⁴ nothing with our fleets, but now we have a general who is not only skilled in military matters, but is also so self-controlled⁵ that the allies are glad to have him come into the provinces with an army. I do not urge you to put all power into the hands of Pompey because I think that I shall secure his favor, but for the sake of the state, whose safety I put before my own advantage. With him as commander, this war will be finished and the Roman people will rule⁶ all nations, on land and sea.

¹ *shall we send*, §§ 20, 218.

² *to be disgraced*, § 73.

³ *restrain*, *cohibeō*.

⁴ *have accomplished*, § 210.

⁵ *so self-controlled*; in Latin, 'of so great self-control.'

⁶ *rule*, *imperō*.

EXERCISES ON ARCHIAS

270. Archias, 1-4. The oration for the poet Archias was delivered¹ by Cicero in the year² B.C. 62, before a Roman praetor and jurors, in a court established by law. Archias, a friend of Cicero, and a man of the greatest learning, was born at Antioch, of noble station. From his boyhood he had devoted himself to the study of literature, and quickly surpassed all, in a city which was filled with educated men. In this oration, Cicero said that Archias had been his guide in entering on the study of the liberal arts, and that he ought to be among the first³ to bring aid to him from whom he had received encouragement and instruction. He was afraid that it might seem strange to the jurors that an orator⁴ should speak on behalf of a poet, and he urged them not to forget⁵ that all arts were bound together by a kind of relationship.

¹ *deliver, habeo.*

² *in the year.* See § 55. Silanus and Murena were the consuls in this year.

³ *among the first to.* Note § 1 of the text.

⁴ *orator, orator, -oris.*

⁵ *forget, obliviscor.*

271. Archias, 5-8. At present, the people of Tarentum and Naples do not cultivate the Greek arts very vigorously, but at that time, they gave Archias

their attention,¹ and treated him with the greatest honor; and he was thought worthy of recognition not only by all the most scholarly and cultivated men, but also by those who wished to learn something from him. He found here at Rome two consuls who could² furnish him great achievements to describe, and many others who wished³ to show favor to a man of so great genius and character. The law of Silvanus and Carbo granted citizenship to the citizens of allied states, if they had had a residence in Italy and registered with a praetor. Archias had been a citizen of Heraclia for many years, he had at this time a residence at Rome, and⁴ he registered with Quintus Metellus.

¹ gave their attention. Note text.

² could, § 134.

³ wished. A Characteristic Subjunctive is possible, but the Indicative is preferable, as emphasizing the fact.

⁴ and. In a series of words, phrases, or clauses, *et* should be used between every two or not at all. The enclitic *-que* may be used with the last only.

272. Archias, 9-12. We know that Archias had a residence at Rome for many years before citizenship was given, that he registered with¹ the praetor, and that his name was inscribed in the records of Metellus. Since this is so, why should we be unwilling to grant to him the rights of citizenship, which have been given to so many men of ordinary ability? Do you say that he cannot be a citizen because the census does not show that he was enrolled? We all know that he was not in Italy when Caesar and

Crassus were censors, and for this reason, we do not find his name on the records.

Does it seem strange² to you that I take delight in this man? I am not ashamed to confess that the poet supplies me with that which refreshes my mind when it is wearied, and that from the study of literature I am able to bring forth that which is for the common good.

¹ *with, apud.*

² *seem strange.* See § 3 of the text.

273. Archias, 13-15. There are some who blame¹ me because I devote to the study of literature the time which others take for pleasure. No one, however, can justly be angry with me, because from these studies I draw whatever ability in speaking I have.² In the lives of the greatest men are examples which all ought to imitate, yet these would never have been put before us, had they not been carefully portrayed³ by the Greek and Latin writers. We cannot say that all great men have been trained by the study of literature. Some have been great, without education, because of an exceptional natural ability. But no one can deny that something remarkable comes into existence when education is added to natural ability.

¹ *blame, § 134.*

² *whatever I have;* in Latin, '*however much is in me.*'

³ *carefully portrayed.* Use one word.

274. Archias, 16-18. Marcus Cato was a very learned man for his time, who devoted himself to the

study of literature; and if he had sought from this study nothing but pleasure, it would still have afforded him a refuge in time of trouble, and a solace in old age. For this¹ not only is a most dignified relaxation for² the mind, but also helps us to understand and cultivate a love for³ the highest art and for the wonderful activities of the mind; for we ought to admire these even more than surpassing grace of body. Without having written³ a single word, gentlemen, Archias can deliver extempore most excellent verses upon the very topics that are under discussion, and like all poets, is inspired, as it were, by the spirit of the gods.

¹ *this*. Demonstrative Pronouns, like Relatives, agree with their Predicate Nouns when they have them, instead of with the words to which they refer.

² *for*; in Latin, 'of.'

³ *without having written*. Note text.

275. Archias, 19-22. Among many nations, the name of poet has been held sacred, and even beasts have been influenced by his song. Surely the verses of the poet ought to be pleasing to us, who have been trained¹ in all that is best. Shall we be indifferent to Archias, who is our own poet, and has spread abroad the glory of the Roman people? He has described the Mithridatic war, when Lucullus opened up² Pontus for us and routed a countless number of Armenians, and when Cyzicus was saved, and the fleet of the enemy was sunk off Tenedos. He has not only made the name of Lucullus renowned, but has also brought great

honor to the Roman people. Even if he were not a citizen, he would be worthy³ of citizenship, because by his genius these great deeds have been made known.

¹ *have been trained.* What person? For mood see § 216.

² *opened up,* § 224. 2.

³ *worthy, dignus.*

276. Archias, 23-27. If any one thinks that the fame of the Roman people has been less widely spread abroad because Archias made use of Greek,¹ he is mistaken. Greek is read everywhere, and by his verses the poet has caused the name of the Roman people to reach beyond² the limits where Latin is read. All the greatest generals are influenced by the desire for glory, and wish to have their deeds written about; for they know that their names will perish,³ unless they find in the poet the herald of their deeds of valor.⁴ If our commanders have considered excellence in writing as worthy of reward, and have even granted citizenship to those who have recorded their accomplishments, surely we, in this city, ought not to be indifferent to the safety of Archias, especially since his citizenship is already established⁵ by law.

¹ *make use of Greek, Graecē scribō.*

² *beyond, extrā.*

³ *perish, pereō.*

⁴ *deeds of valor.* One word.

⁵ *citizenship established.* See § 22 of the text.

277. Archias, 28-32. Archias had begun (to describe) in verse the things that I did in my consulship

in behalf of the welfare of the citizens. Because of a love for glory which was perhaps too keen, I urged him to carry¹ the thing through; for if the reward of glory be taken away, gentlemen, why should the mind be crushed² by so many toils and cares? And should we not seem most narrow-minded if our thoughts were restricted to³ the limits of our own lives? For my part,⁴ I would much rather leave behind me a portrait of my virtues, drawn by a man of the greatest genius, than a statue, which⁵ is the likeness of the body and not of the mind.

¹ *to carry.* Either as in the text, or with *ut* and the Subjunctive.

² *be crushed*, § 213.

³ *to*; in Latin, '*by*.'

⁴ *for my part*, *ego*.

⁵ *which*, § 172.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION PAPERS

BRYN MAWR

AUTUMN, 1908

For six days the Gauls had in vain besieged the camp of Quintus Cicero. On the seventh day they succeeded in setting fire to the huts (*casae*) in the camp, and at the same time they made an assault with all their forces. Not even then did the Romans give way, although they were scorched (*torreo*) on all sides by the flames and hard pressed by vast numbers of the enemy. It was on this same day that two of the centurions displayed the greatest courage. These two men, Titus Pulvio and Lucius Varenus, had long been rivals in bravery. In the heat of the fight Pulvio cried out, "This day shall decide our dispute," and rushed alone against the enemy's column. But although he fought bravely, he was being surrounded and would have been slain, had not Varenus rushed to his aid and driven back his assailants. Thus it happened that he saved one who had been his personal enemy, and it is not easy to say which of the two displayed the greater bravery.

In view of what has been said, somebody may ask how a serious war can still exist, and this question seems to be not without reason. In the first place,

although Mithridates was thoroughly defeated by Lucullus, nevertheless the war was not finished, for the king himself escaped into Armenia, while our soldiers were gathering the booty that he had left behind. Not only Tigranes, the king of Armenia, aided him, but many nations were aroused against us by the belief that our troops had been brought thither for the purpose of plundering the richest temples and shrines. Secondly, Lucullus was hampered by the fact that the region was so far from Rome and that his soldiers were overcome with homesickness (*desiderium suorum*). Thus our advance was delayed and Mithridates had time to collect another army.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

AUGUST, 1908

Elementary

Caesar sent the cavalry ahead and followed with all his forces. When he had made a three days' (*triduum*) march through their territory he learned from captives that the enemy had encamped across the river. Labienus was sent ahead to fortify the bridge.

Advanced (Preliminary)

The enemy, deceived by these things, approached nearer the camp, and drew up in a line of battle on the disadvantageous ground which intervened between it and the stream (*rivus*, M. 2). They then sent heralds (*praeco*, M. 3) around to proclaim (*pronuntio*,

1) that they would spare (*parco*, 3) those who should come over to them before the third hour. They even began to tear down the rampart by hand; so greatly did they despise our men. Then Caesar sent out his forces by all the gates. The Gauls, thoroughly terrified by the sudden sally, took to flight (*say gave themselves into flight*), and many of them were killed.

Advanced (Final)

Cicero was at his Tusculan villa with his brother Quintus when he heard that he had been proscribed by the triumvirs, and at once decided to set out for Astura. After he had twice embarked and twice returned to land, he came to his villa at Formiae. While he was staying here, he was informed that soldiers were approaching. Even then, when he might have escaped, he was betrayed by a man whom he had once defended. When the soldiers had come up, he made no resistance (*nihil resistebat*) and was quickly slain. His head and hands were taken to Antony at Rome and fastened to the Rostra.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

JUNE, 1908

Elementary

1. Caesar advised his soldiers not to cross this swamp, in order that they might not be attacked in an unfavorable position.

2. If these forces had been with us, we should not have awaited your arrival, but should have attacked you of our own accord.

3. When neither army began to cross, Caesar ordered the lieutenants to lead their men back to camp.

4. The enemy had for so long a time kept within the walls, that the Romans thought they had accepted the terms of peace.

5. The soldiers are mindful of their duty to Caesar and will not forget their former valor.

6. Since everything had to be done at one time, the general persuaded the lieutenants to come to his assistance.

SEPTEMBER, 1906

Advanced

Having finished the German war, Caesar resolved to cross the Rhine, a very broad, deep, and rapid river, which divides Gaul from Germany. His strongest reason was that, seeing the Germans were so easily induced to make inroads into Gaul, he wished to show them that the Romans had both the power and the courage to carry the war into their country. Accordingly, he made the necessary preparations, and, considering it neither safe, nor suitable to his own dignity and that of the Roman people, to make the passage in boats, he caused a bridge to be constructed over the river, by which to transport his troops. Having placed a strong guard at either end of the bridge, he marched the rest of his army with all possible speed into the territories of the Sygambri.

VOCABULARY : to resolve, *constituere* ; to induce, *inducere* ; inroad, *incurso*, *-onis* ; suitable to, *ex* with ablative ; guard, *praesidium*.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD

JUNE, 1907

Elementary

After waiting a few days until the rest of his forces should arrive, Caesar decided that he ought to cross the river. As this was very broad and very deep, he made use of boats, which he persuaded the Gauls to furnish (*praebeo*). Upon landing (*egredior*), he pitched his camp in a suitable spot, and soon, with the greatest ease, compelled the enemy to retreat.

Advanced

In my opinion, Pompeius is the best commander we can choose. To say nothing of his ability (*virtus*), his reputation (*auctoritas*), and his good fortune, advantages (*res*) which every great general must possess, where shall we find a man who either is or ought (*debere*) to be more thoroughly acquainted with military matters? In his boyhood, he was a soldier in the army of a distinguished general. In his early manhood (*iniens adulescentia*), he was himself the commander-in-chief of a very large army. Pompeius has carried on more wars than the rest of us have read of in our books; he has conquered (*devincere*) more provinces than other men have longed for. Finally, what kind of war can there be in which he has not been trained (*exercere*)? African, Transalpine, Spanish, civil, servile, naval,—all these wars were not only carried on but brought to a successful issue (*conficere*) by this one man.

JUNE, 1908

Elementary

If I had been informed by my scouts (*explorator*) that the enemy were only two miles away, I should not now despair of safety. But, since there seemed to be no danger, most of my men went off to pillage (*populor*) the neighboring farms (*ager*). Few remain with me, and I fear that we can no longer resist the superior numbers (*multitudo*) of our assailants (proper participle of *oppugno*).

Advanced

Gaius Fimbria, whom we lately had in this city, was by far the most reckless, and, as all acknowledge except those who are mad (*furere*) themselves, the most insane of men. He had seen to it (*curare*) that during the funeral of Gaius Marius a wound was given to (one word) Quintus Scaevola, the most just, the most illustrious man of our state, [a man] of whose renown this is not the place to say much; although it would be impossible to say more than is held in memory by the Roman people. Afterwards, when Fimbria found that Scaevola might live, he set a day for his trial (*diem dicere alicui*). Upon being asked what accusation he was going to make (one word) against a man to whom nobody could render adequate (*satis commode*) praise, they say that his reply was: "Because he did not receive the entire weapon in his body."

DARTMOUTH

JUNE, 1908

Since this is so, in the first place I praise your wish and your opinion; then I urge you to hold fast (*manere*) your opinion, and not to fear the violence of any man. I think that you have sufficient courage and perseverance, and I have no doubt about your ability (*facultas*) to complete the business.

SEPTEMBER, 1908

I want now to say a little about myself. Though I know that I have many enemies, I shall never regret what I have done. For death is in store for every one, and, if I must die, I shall die happy in the thought that no one has attained so great honor as myself.

HARVARD

JUNE, 1908

Elementary

Larcus and Herminius, seeing Horatius stand alone, ran across the bridge to help him; and these three men fought so bravely that the enemy were afraid. "If the Etruscans cross the river," said Horatius, "our city will be captured."

Advanced

In Caesar's consulship Ariovistus sent envoys to the Senate to ask the friendship of the Romans; which was granted to him. But the very next year

he found himself attacked by Caesar. At this time the Senate was not friendly to Caesar. We are told that some of the nobles sent word by messengers to Ariovistus that, if he killed Caesar, he would do a favor to many leading men in Rome. This story seems doubtful. If Ariovistus had conquered Caesar, the Romans would have lost Gaul; but Caesar refused to lead his army away from the region. — Based on CAESAR: *Gallic War*, I, 40, 44.

SEPTEMBER, 1908

Elementary

The Senate knew that Hannibal had done many injuries to the Romans, and they thought that if they should kill or capture him, they would have no fear. But when Hannibal found out their plans he fled on his own ship to King Antiochus, who was an enemy of the Romans.

Advanced

The legions were arranged on a hill, and when they saw the Gauls coming up flung their javelins at them. Often one javelin would pierce several shields. The hands of the Gauls became so encumbered that they could not fight with ease. Just then the legions drew their swords and made a rush. But having driven the Gauls to their camp, they were themselves attacked by another division of the enemy. Meeting these with his third line, Caesar sent two lines to attack the camp. He says that they took it at evening. — Based on CAESAR: *Gallic War*, I, 24-26.

LELAND STANFORD

AUGUST, 1908

Elementary

1. He came to Rome to see Cicero.
2. He says that they fought with him.
3. Caesar gave orders for the building of a bridge.
4. Before a battle a general made a short speech to his troops, who showed their approval by shouts.
5. I hope to be able to go.
6. When Caesar heard that Galba had routed the enemy in the Alps, he believed that there were no longer any tribes of Gaul which would try to renew hostilities with the Romans. And so at the beginning of winter he went to Illyricum to acquaint himself with the country and people.

Advanced

On December 5 the senate met to consider what punishment was to be inflicted upon the conspirators, and Decimus Junius Silanus, consul elect, was first asked his opinion. He declared that he thought the men deserved the severest punishment, meaning thereby that they ought to be executed. Though many assented to this view, Nero urged that no action be taken on that day, because, as he said, there was not sufficient force at hand (*adesse*) to carry out the senate's decrees. Then Julius Caesar arose and warned the senators that they could not lawfully put Roman citizens to death without a trial, as Sila-

nus had proposed, reminding them that their ancestors had allowed even condemned criminals to go into exile if they chose.

PRINCETON

JUNE, 1908

Elementary

1. While Caesar was staying in this place for the sake of supplies, he learned that the Morini would do what he had ordered.

2. He commanded the soldiers to throw away their spears so as to be able to use their swords more easily.

3. Crassus feared that the auxiliaries, in whom he did not have much confidence, would desert him.

4. But if Catiline had remained in the city to this day, we should have had to fight with him and should never have freed the state from danger.

Advanced

Who can be so foolish as to believe that Sextus Roscius killed his father? Indeed, it is clear that his accusers have formed a conspiracy against an innocent man, inasmuch as they are unable to advance a single motive, however fictitious, for so great a crime. Moreover, the obvious reason for conspiring against him is this, that they may possess in peace the estates from which they have expelled him. Since this is the case, ought you not then to acquit him of parricide and to condemn them to death on the charge of conspiracy? If you do not do so, you will prove yourselves entirely unfit to be judges.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

JUNE, 1908

Caesar saw that the enemy were very much frightened, for they did not stop fleeing till they came into the confines of the Suessiones. The Suessiones are nearer to the Remi than the Lingones. Caesar led a large army into Gaul, and went into winter quarters. He thought he would take the town of Noviodunum by storm in the following summer. If he had remained longer in Gaul, he would have captured the city.

SEPTEMBER, 1908

When the council had been dismissed, all the chiefs came to Caesar and begged of him that they might be permitted to return to camp. Caesar said that he had been informed of what they had done.

Ambassadors were sent to Caesar to ask aid. When Caesar was on the point of starting for Rome he received a letter from Pompey.

SMITH

SEPTEMBER, 1908

Advanced

1. Leave Rome at once, Catiline, that you may show yourself an open enemy to the state!

2. Do not doubt that it will be to your interest to depart.

3. Although Cicero saw that he had undertaken a never-ending conflict with wicked citizens, yet he said he would not repent of his deed. And in place of the

triumph which he might have had, he demanded nothing except the everlasting remembrance of his consulship. Some one may say that the Republic owes greater thanks and praise to Scipio and Marius; but we cannot deny that Cicero saved the commonwealth at a time of great peril. Since this is so, may we not give some place to this illustrious man among distinguished Romans?

VASSAR

SEPTEMBER, 1908

1. When he asked the spies what they had found out, they answered that the enemy were pitching camp three miles from the river.

2. Although there were some who were unwilling to obey Caesar, most of the soldiers begged him to lead them into battle.

3. While the general was delaying in Rome, legates came to inform him of the conspiracy of the Belgians.

4. On the following day Caesar commanded his men to cross the river in boats.

After Caesar had been put to death and men feared there would be a new war, Cicero tried to persuade the Senate to pardon Brutus and his friends. This he would have accomplished, if Antony had not aroused their anger by his words, for he declared that all would be cowards if they should not avenge the death of so great a man. There was no doubt after this that the people would refuse to obey Cicero, and he indeed decided to leave Rome because he believed that Antony wished to kill him.

· WELLESLEY ·

SEPTEMBER, 1908

I. Since he could not find out from the Gauls what he wanted to know of the island of Britain, Caesar determined to send Commius, king of the Atrebates, to the Britons to urge them to submit to the authority of the Roman people. Upon his arrival, although he came as an ambassador, he was seized and thrown into chains. Caesar, therefore, immediately transported a part of his army to the coast of the island, and after a successful battle with the Britons demanded the restoration of Commius and the surrender of a large number of hostages.

II. Catiline is not the man to be frightened by my voice and driven into exile. But if he could be persuaded to go out of the city, and if his band of conspirators would put the city wall between themselves and loyal citizens, then we would be relieved of fear, and I should be glad, even if a storm of unpopularity should threaten me. But if Catiline goes alone to that camp of our enemies, then those of his followers who remain must expect the punishment long since due to their wickedness.

YALE

JUNE, 1908

Cicero had managed things so carefully that they could not have been managed better by the immortal gods themselves. He desired, however, no reward, no

sign of honor, no monument for his labor. But he did desire that the memory of this day should remain forever in the minds and hearts of the Roman people. He begged them never to forget what he had done in their behalf. He asked them to remember that through him they had escaped from a very great danger and that their homes and their city were again safe.

SEPTEMBER, 1908

Since Catiline openly confessed that he was an enemy of the commonwealth, Cicero could drive him away from the city. For by his speech he frightened Catiline so much that he fled the next day to Manlius. And, since the city-wall was between them, Cicero no longer feared Catiline. But, he said, there were other, more dangerous enemies, those who dissimulated, who stayed at Rome. These miserable people Cicero bade follow their leader, so that the city might be free from them.

VOCABULARY

(TO COVER THE EXERCISES MARKED (A) IN PART I.)

NOTE. — Regular verbs of the first conjugation are indicated by the figure 1.

A

able, be able, possum, posse, potui.	announce, nūntiō, 1.
accuse, accūsō, 1.	any, any one, anything, aliquis, aliqua, aliquid (aliquod); quis, qua, quid (quod) after sī, nisi, nē, num.
across, trāns, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	approach, adpropinquō, 1.
advance, prōgrediōr, ī, gressus.	means of approach, accessus, ūs, m.
advise, moneō, ēre, ui, itus, with acc., and ut with subjunct.	Aquitania, Aquitānia, ae, f.
affair, rēs, rei, f.	Ariovistus, Ariovistus, ī, m.
after, post, <i>prep. with acc.</i> ; postquam, <i>conj.</i> (§ 110).	arms, arma, ōrum, n.
against, in, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	army, exercitus, ūs, m.
ago, ante, <i>adv.</i>	arouse, incitō, 1.
aid (noun), auxilium, ī, n.	arrival, adventus, ūs, m.
aid (verb), sublevō, 1.	arrive, perveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum; with ad and acc.
alarm, permoveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus.	as, ut, with indic.
all, omnis, e; tōtus, a, um.	as soon as, simul atque, with indic.
ally, socius, soci, m.	ask, request, rogō, 1 (§ 64).
alone, sōlus, a, um.	ask, seek, petō, ere, ivi or ii, itus.
although, cum with subjunct.; quamquam with indic.	ask, inquire, quaerō, ere, quaesivi or ii, quaesitus.
ambassador, lēgātus, ī, m.	assign, attribuō, ere, ui, ūtus.
among, apud, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	at, loc. case (§ 35), or ad, <i>prep. with acc.</i>
and, et, -que, atque.	attack (noun), impetus, ūs, m.
and not, neque.	

attack (*verb*), oppugnō, 1;
adgredior, gredi, gressus.

make an attack on, impetum faciō, ere, fēci, factus, *with in and acc.*

authority, auctoritās, ātis, *f.*

away, be away, absum, abesse, āfui, āfutūrus.

B

baggage, impedimenta, ōrum, *n.*

barbarian, barbarus, i, *m.*

battle, pugna, ae, *f.*; proelium, ii, *n.*

battle line, acies, ei, *f.*

be, sum, esse, fui, futūrus.

because, quod, *conj.* (§§ 125, 126).

before, priusquam, *conj.* (§§ 115, 116).

ante, *prep. with acc.*

ante, *adv.*

beg, petō, ere, ivi or ii, Itus (§ 64).

began, coepi, coepisse, coeptus; *the passive forms are used when the verbs which follow are passive.*

begin, incipiō, ere.

Belgians, Belgae, ārum, *m.*

Bibrax, Bibrax, actis, *f.*

bitterly, acriter.

boundaries, finēs, ium, *m.*

brave, fortis, e.

bravely, fortiter.

bridge, pōns, pontis, *m.*

bring, ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus.

bring about, efficiō, ere, fēci, fectus.

Britain, Britannia, ae, *f.*

Britons, Britanni, ōrum, *m.*

build, aedificō, 1; faciō, ere, fēci, factus.

building, aedificium, ci, *n.*

but, sed.

by, *sign of abl. case; ā or ab with abl. of agent.*

C

Caesar, Caesar, ris, *m.*

call (*by name*), adpellō, 1.

camp, castra, ōrum, *n.*

can, possum, posse, potui.

capture, capiō, ere, cēpi, captus; (*by storming*) expugnō, 1.

carry on, gerō, ere, gessi, gestus.

cause (*noun*), causa, ae, *f.*

cause (*verb*), efficiō, ere, fēci, fectus.

cavalry, equitātus, ūs, *m.*; equitēs, um, *m.*

certain, quīdam, quaedam, quoddam.

citizen, civis, is, *m.*

city, urbs, urbis, *f.*

collect, cōgō, ere, cōēgi, cōāctus.

come, veniō, ire, vēni, ventum.

come together, conveniō, ire, vēni, ventum.

command, iubeō, ēre, iussi, iussus, *with acc. and inf.*;

imperō, 1, *with dat., and ut with subjunct.*
 command, be in command of, praesum, esse, fui, futūrus, *with dat.*
 commence battle, proelium committo, ere, misi, missus.
 confer, conloquor, 1, locūtus.
 conference, conloquium, qui, n.
 conquer, vincō, ere, vici, victus; superō, 1.
 consider, regard, habeo, ēre, ui, itus.
 Considius, Cōsidius, di, m.
 conspire, coniūrō, 1.
 consulship, cōsulātus, ūs, m.; *abl. absol. with cōsul.*
 country, native country, patria, ae, f.; the country (*opposite of city*), rūs, rūris, n.
 courage, virtūs, tūtis, f.
 Crassus, Crassus, 1, m.
 cross, trānsēō, ire, ii, itus; transgredior, gredī, gressus.
 custom, cōsuetūdō, dinis, f.
 cut off, interclūdō, ere, clūsī, clūsus.

D

danger, periculum, 1, n.
 dare, audeō, ēre, ausus.
 day, diēs, diēi, m.
 death, mors, mortis, f.
 decide, cōstituō, ere, ui, ūtus.
 defeat, superō, 1.
 delay, moror, 1.
 demand, postulō, 1.

depart, discēdō, ere, cessi, cessurus.
 desirous, cupidus, a, um, *with gen.*
 discover, reperiō, ire, repperī, repertus.
 disturb, commoveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus.
 divide, dividō, ere, visi, visus.
 do, faciō, ere, feci, factus.
 doubt, dubitō, 1.
 draw up, instruō, ere, strūxi, strūctus.
 drive, pellō, ere, pepuli, pulsus.
 drive out, expellō, ere, expuli, expulsus.
 drive back, repellō, ere, repuli, repulsus.
 dry, āridus, a, um.
 dry land, āridum, 1, n.
 Dumnorix, Dumnorix, rigis, m.

E

each (*of any number*), quisque, quaeque, quodque and quidque.
 each (*of two*), uterque, utraque, utrumque.
 eight, octō.
 enemy, hostis, is, m.
 enroll, cōscribō, ere, scripsi, scriptus.
 envoy, lēgātus, 1, m.
 establish, cōfirmō, 1.
 exchange, inter sē dare.

F

face to face, adversus, a, um.
 favorable, secundus, a, um.

fear (*noun*), timor, ōris, *m*.
 fear (*verb*), timeō, ēre, uī;
 vereor, ērī, itus.
 few, pauci, ae, a.
 fifteen, quindecim, XV.
 fight, pugnō, l.
 find out, reperiō, ire, repperī,
 reptus.
 finish, cōficiō, ere, fēcī,
 fectus.
 fire, set fire to, incendō, ere,
 cendī, cōsus.
 flee, fugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus.
 flight, fuga, ae, *f*.
 put to flight, fugō, l.
 follow, sequor, l, secūtus.
 foot, pēs, pedis, *m*.
 force, vis, vis, *f*.
 forces, cōpiae, ārum, *f*.
 fortify, mūniō, ire, ivī or ii,
 itus.
 four, quattuor, IV.
 friend, amicus, l, *m*.
 frighten, terreō, ēre, uī, itus.
 from, *sign of abl.*; ā or ab,
 ē or ex, dē, *preps. with*
 abl.

G

gain possession of, potior, irī,
 itus, *with abl.*
 Gaul, Gallia, ae, *f*.
 Gauls, Gallī, ōrum, *m*.
 general, dux, ducis, *m*.; impe-
 rātor, tōris, *m*.
 Germans, Germānī, ōrum, *m*.
 get possession of, potior, irī,
 itus, *with abl.*

give, dō, dāre, dēdī, dātus.
 give up, hand over, trādō,
 ere, didī, ditus.
 give up, surrender, dēdō,
 ere, didī, ditus.
 Gnaeus, Gnaeus, l, *m*.
 go, eō, ire, ivī or ii, itum.
 go out, exeō, ire, ii, itum.
 go on, be done, *passive of*
 gerō, ere, gessī, gestus.
 great, magnus, a, um.

H

Haeduan, Haeduus, a, um.
 Haeduan, Haeduī, ōrum, *m*.
 happen, accidit, ere, accidit;
 fit, fierī, factum est.
 hasten, contendō, ere, tendī,
 tentus.
 have, habēō, ēre, uī, itus.
 he, is, hīc, ille.
 hear, hear of, audiō, ire, ivī or
 ii, itus.
 height, altitūdō, dinis, *f*.
 help, auxilium, lī, *n*.
 Helvetians, Helvētīī, ōrum,
 m.
 high, altus, a, um.
 hinder, impediō, ire, ivī or ii,
 itus.
 his, eius; suus, a, um (*refl.*).
 home, at home, domī.
 from home, domō.
 to one's home, domum.
 horseman, eques, equitis, *m*.
 hostage, obses, obsidis, *m*.
 hour, hōra, ae, *f*.
 hundred, centum.

I

I, ego.

Iccius, Iccius, ei, m.

if, si; if not, nisi.

in, in, *prep. with abl.*

induce, inducō, ere, dūxi, ductus.

infantry, peditēs, um, m.

influence, auctōritās, tātis, f.

inform, certiōrem faciō, ere, fēci, factus.

inhabit, incolō, ere, ui.

injury, iniūria, ae, f.

inquire, quaerō, ere, quaesivi
or ii, quaesitus.into, in, *prep. with acc.*

Italy, Italia, ae, f.

K

keep, prevent, prohibeō, ēre, ui, itus, *with infn.*

kill, interficiō, ere, fēci, fectus.

know, sciō, ire, iui, itus.

L

Labienus, Labiēnus, i, m.

land, ager, agri, m.

large, magnus, a, um.

last, proximē, adv.

lead, dūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus.

lead back, redūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus.

leader, dux, ducis, m.

leading man, princeps, cipis, m.

learn, cognōscō, ere, ōvi, itus.

leave, relinquō, ere, liqui, lictus.

legion, legiō, ōnis, f.

liberty, libertās, tātis, f.

lieutenant, lēgātus, i, m.

line of battle, aciēs, ēi, f.

little while, breve tempus, oris, n.

live (in), inhabit, incolō, ere, ui.

M

make, faciō, ere, fēci, factus.

make war, bellum faciō, or bellum inferō, ferre, intuli, inlātus, both *with dat.*

make use of, ūtor, i, ūsus.

man, homō, hominis, m.

men, soldiers, milītēs, um, m.

many, multi, ae, a.

march, iter, itineris, n.

march, make a march, iter faciō, ere, fēci, factus.

Marcus, Mārcus, i, m., abbrev. M.

meet, occurrō, ere, curri, cursurus, *with dat.*

message, nūntius, tī, m.

messenger, nūntius, tī, m.

miles, mīlia passuum.

military matters, rēs militāris, rei militāris, f.

move, moveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus.

much (*adj.*), multus, a, um.much (*adv.*), multum; *with comparatives*, multō.

multitude, multitūdō, dinis, f.

N

name, nōmen, inis, n.

narrow, angustus, a, um.

nature, *nātūra*, *ae. f.*
 nearer (*adj.*), *propior*, *ius*.
 neglect, *neglegō*, *ere*, *lēxi*, *lēctus*.

neighbor, *finitimus*, *I, m.*

never, *numquam*.

new, *novus*, *a, um*.

no, *nūllus*, *a, um*.

no one, *nēmō*, *nullius*.

not, *nōn*; *in neg. purpose, wish, or command*, *nē*.

and not, *neque*.

nothing, *nihil*.

now, at the present time, *nunc*.

by this time or by that time, *iam*.

number, *numerus*, *I, m.*

O

of, concerning, *dē*, *prep. with abl.*

on, in, *prep. with abl. or acc.*

one, *ūnus*, *a, um*.

only one, *sōlus*, *a, um*.

or, aut; *in questions*, *an*.

order, *iubeō*, *ēre*, *iussī*, *iussus*, *with acc. and infn.*; *imperō*, *1, with dat., ut, and subjunct.*

in order that, *ut, with subjunct.*

otherwise, *aliter*.

ought, *dēbeō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*; *oportet*, *ēre*, *oportuit* (§ 106).

our, *noster*, *tra*, *trum*.

our men, *nostrī*, *ōrum*, *m.*

own, *reflex. poss. adj., or gen. of ipse*.

P

part, *pars*, *partis*, *f.*

peace, *pāx*, *pācis*, *f.*

people, *populus*, *I, m.*

permission, it is permitted, *licet*, *ēre*, *licuit*, *with dat. and infn.*

permit, *patior*, *patī*, *passus*, *with acc. and infn.*; *permittō*, *ere*, *misī*, *missūrus*, *with dat., ut, and subjunct.*

persuade, *persuādeō*, *ēre*, *suāsī*, *suāsum*, *with dat., ut, and subjunct.*

pitch camp, *castra pōnō*, *ere*, *posuī*, *positus*.

place, *locus*, *I, m.*; *plu.*, *loca*, *ōrum*, *n.*

plan, *cōnsilium*, *li*, *n.*

Pompey, *Pompēius*, *pēī*, *m.*

possession, gain possession of, *potior*, *īrī*, *itus*, *with abl.*

prevent, *prohibeō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*, *with infn.*; *if neg.*, *nōn dēterreō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*, *with quīn and subjunct.*

province, *prōvincia*, *ae, f.*

put to flight, *fugō*, *1.*

put in charge, *praeficiō*, *ere*, *fēcī*, *fectus*, *with acc. and dat.*

Q

quickly, *celeriter*.

R

rampart, vāllum, *l, n.*

reason, causa, *ae, f.*

for this reason, quā dē causā.

receive, accipiō, *ere, cēpi, cep-*
tus.

relief, subsidium, *di, n.*

remain, maneō, *ēre, mānsi,*
mānsūrus.

Remi, Rēmī, *ōrum, m.*

reply, respondeō, *ēre, di, spōn-*
sus.

report, nūntiō, *l.*

reputation, opiniō, *ōnis, f.*

resist, resistō, *ere, stitī, with*
dat.

rest of, remaining, reliquus,
a, um.

restrain, retineō, *ēre, ui, ten-*
tus.

retreat, recipiō, *ere, cēpi, cep-*
tus, with reflexive.

return, go back, revertor, *re-*
vertī, revertī, reversus;
redeō, ire, ii, itum.

return, give back, reddō,
ere, reddidī, redditus.

Rhine, Rhēnus, *l, m.*

river, flūmen, *minis, n.*

road, iter, itineris, *n.*

Roman, Rōmānus, *a, um.*

Rome, Rōma, *ae, f.*

S

safety, salūs, *ūtis, f.*

sake, for the sake, causā, *fol-*
lowing a gen.

same, Idem, eadem, idem.

say, dicō, *ere, dixi, dictus.*

sea, mare, *is, n.*

see, videō, *ēre, vidi, visus.*

seek, petō, *ere, īvi or ii, itus.*

self, himself, herself, itself,
themselves, ipse (*em-*
phatic); sui (*reflexive*);
myself, yourself, ourselves,
ipse (*emphatic*); (*reflex-*
ive), the personal pro-
nouns.

send, mittō, *ere, misi, missus.*

send ahead, praemittō, *ere,*
misi, missus.

set fire to, incendō, *ere, cendi,*
cēnsus.

set out, proficiscor, *i, fectus.*

seventh, septimus, *a, um.*

ship, nāvis, *is, f.*

short, brevis, *e.*

since, cum *with subjunct.,*
quoniam with indic.

situation, locus, *l, m.; plu. loca,*
ōrum, n.

skilful, peritus, *a, um, with gen.*
so, tam, with adjs. and advs.;
ita, sic, with verbs.

so great, tantus, *a, um.*

soldier, miles, *itis, m.*

some . . . others, alii . . . alii.
some in one direction, others
in another, alii aliam in
partem.

soon, as soon as, simul atque.

speed, celeritās, *tātis, f.*

spy, spy out, specular, *l.*

stand, stō, stāre, steti, stātus;

get a footing, cōnsistō, ere, stitī.
 state, civitās, tātis, *f.*
 stay, maneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus.
 still, nevertheless, tamen.
 such, of such a sort, tālis, *e* ; so great, tantus, *a*, um.
 suitable, idōneus, *a*, um, *with dat. or ad and acc.*
 supplies, commeātus, ūs, *m.*
 surpass, superō, *l*, *with acc.* ; praestō, āre, stitī, stitus, *with dat.*
 surrender (oneself), dēdō, ere, dēdidi, dēditus, *with reflexive.*

T

take, bear, ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus.
 take, capture, capiō, ere, cēpi, captus.
 take away, ēripiō, ere, ēripiui, ēreptus.
 take by storm, expugnō, *l*.
 take possession of, potior, iri, itus, *with abl.*
 ten, decem, *X*.
 tenth, decimus, *a*, um.
 terms, condiciō, ōnis, *f.*, *sing. or plu.*
 territory, territories, ager, agri, *m.* ; finēs, ium, *m.*
 than, quam, *or abl. case.*
 that (*dem. pron.*), is, ille.
 in order that (*conj.*), ut ; *after verbs of fearing*, nē ;
 would that, utinam.

their, suus, *a*, um (*reflex.*) ; eōrum.

thing, rēs, rei, *f.*
 think, putō, *l*.
 this, these, hic, haec, hoc.
 through, per, *prep. with acc.*
 throw back, rēciō, ere, iēcī, iectus.
 time, tempus, oris, *n*.
 to, *dat. case, or ad with acc.*
 town, oppidum, *l*, *n*.
 tributary, vectigālis, *e*.
 troops, cōpiae, ārum, *f*.
 try, cōnor, *l*.
 twelve, duodecim, *XII*.
 two, duo, ae, *o*.

U

understand, intellegō, ere, lēxi, lēctus.
 until, dum, quoad ; when equivalent to *before*, priusquam (§§ 118–120).
 use, make use of, ūtor, *l*, ūsus.
 usual, *reflex. poss. adj.*

W

wait, exspectō, *l*.
 war, bellum, *l*, *n*.
 we, nōs.
 weapon, tēlum, *l*, *n*.
 what ? quid ?
 when, cum, ubi.
 whether, num, -ne, si, utrum (§§ 27, 29).
 while, dum.
 who, which, what ? quis, quae, quid (quod) ?

who, which, what, <i>rel.</i> , <i>qui</i> , <i>quae</i> , <i>quod</i> .	withstand, <i>sustineō</i> , <i>ēre</i> , <i>tinui</i> , <i>tentus</i> .
why? <i>cūr</i> ?	would that, <i>utinam</i> .
wide, <i>lātus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .	
width, <i>lātitudō</i> , <i>inis</i> , <i>f</i> .	Y
winter quarters, <i>hiberna</i> , <i>ōrum</i> , <i>n</i> .	year, <i>annus</i> , <i>1</i> , <i>m</i> .
with, <i>cum</i> , <i>prep. with abl</i> .	you, <i>tū</i> , <i>vōs</i> .
withdraw, go away, <i>discēdō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>cessi</i> , <i>cessurus</i> .	Z
without, <i>sine</i> , <i>prep. with abl</i> .	zeal, <i>studium</i> , <i>dī</i> , <i>n</i> .

INDEX

(The numbers refer to pages.)

- Ablative, absolute, 35.
 - of accompaniment, 40.
 - of accordance, 52.
 - of agent, 10.
 - of cause, 81.
 - of comparison, 48.
 - of degree of difference, 49.
 - of description, 94.
 - of manner, 52.
 - of means, 24.
 - of place where, 19.
 - of separation, 48.
 - of specification, 80.
 - of time, 57.
 - with adjectives, 135.
 - with *opus*, 135.
 - with prepositions, 32.
 - with *ūtor*, etc., 77.
 - with verbs of plenty and want, 136.
- absum*, 57.
- accēdō ad*, 61.
- accidit ut*, 51.
- Accompaniment, ablative of, 40.
- Accordance, ablative of, 52.
- Accusative, of extent, 57.
 - with compounds, 61.
 - object and predicate, 131.
 - person and thing, 132.
- Active periphrastic conjugation, 67.
- adeō ad*, 61.
- adgredior*, 61.
- Adjectives, agreement of, 116.
 - of plenty and want, 136.
 - with ablative, 135.
 - with dative, 86.
 - with genitive, 89, 123.
- adorior*, 61.
- Adverbs, position of, 178.
- aequum est*, 166.
- Agent, ablative of, 10.
 - dative of, 68.
- Agreement, of adjectives, relative pronouns, and appositives, 116.
 - of verbs, 139.
- annōn*, 14.
- antequam*, see *priusquam*, 79.
- apertum est*, 166.
- Apodosis*, 100.
- Apparent agent, dative of, 68.
- appellō*, 131.
- Appositives, agreement of, 117.
- arbitrātus*, *thinking*, 173.
- Asking, verbs of, 43, 132.
- Attraction, subjunctive of, 164.
- audeō*, 168.
- ausus*, *daring*, 173.
- autem*, 178.
- avidus*, 123.
- Calling, verbs of, 131.

- careō*, 136.
causā, position of, 179.
 to express purpose, 66, 67, 176.
 Causal clauses, 85.
 Cause, ablative of, 81.
 in clause of characteristic, 146.
 Characteristic, subjunctive of, 93, 146.
 Cities, construction with, 19.
coepī, 168.
cōgō, 168.
cohōtor ut, 89.
 Collective nouns, agreement with, 140.
 Commands, 96.
 in indirect discourse, 163.
 Comparison, ablative of, 48.
 conditional clauses of, 157.
 Complementary infinitive, 167.
 with *iubeor*, *dīcor*, etc., 169.
compleō, 136.
 Complex sentences in indirect discourse, 31.
 Compounds, dative with, 60.
con, compounds of, 61.
 Concessive clauses, 88.
 Conditions, 100.
 mixed, 102.
 in indirect discourse, 102, 163.
 of comparison, 157.
cōnor, 168.
cōnscius, 89, 123.
cōnstat, 166.
cōstituō, 148, 168.
cōnsuēscō, 168.
contendō, 168.
contentus, 135.
 Contrary to fact conditions, 101.
 in indirect discourse, 163.
conveniō, 61.
crēdō, 59.
creō, 131.
cum, conjunction, 89.
 causal, 85, 153.
 concessive, 88, 153.
 temporal, 76, 153.
 -*cum*, enclitic, 40.
cum, with ablative, 40, 52.
cum primum, 76.
cupidus, 89, 123.
cupiō, 40, 168.
cūrō, with gerundive, 173.
 Dative, double, 98, 130.
 of agent, 68.
 of indirect object, 129.
 of interest, 129.
 of possession, 24.
 of purpose, 98, 130.
 of reference, 129.
 of separation, 130.
 of service, 98.
 with adjectives, 86.
 with compounds, 60.
 with special verbs, 59.
dābeō, 72, 168.
dēcernō, 148, 168.
 Deciding, verbs of, 148.
 Degree of difference, ablative of, 49.
 Deliberative subjunctive, 143.
 Demanding, verbs of, 132.
 Demonstrative pronouns, 2, 119.

- Dependent verbs in indirect discourse, 31.
 Deponents, perfect participles of, 36, 173.
 Descriptive ablative and genitive, 94.
dēterreō, 56.
 Difference, degree of, 49.
dignus, 135, 146.
 Dimension, 57.
 Direct questions, 9.
 Direct reflexives, 2.
 Discourse, indirect, 26, 31, 162.
doceō, 132.
domus, 19.
 Double dative, 98, 130.
 Double indirect questions, 13.
 Double questions, 10.
 Doubting, verbs of, 56.
 Dubitative subjunctive, 143.
dubitō, 56, 168.
dubium est, 56.
dum, *while* and *until*, 80.
 in provisos, 159.
dummodo, 159.

efficiō ut, 51.
egēns, 123.
egeō, 136.
enim, 178.
etsi, 88.
 Exhortations, 96.
expers, 123.
 Extent, accusative of, 57.
extrēmus, 177.

faciō, with two accusatives, 131.

faciō ut, 51.
 Fact, conditions of, 100.
falsum est, 166.
fās est, 166.
 Fearing, verbs of, 44.
 Feeling, verbs of, 125.
fit ut, 51.
fore ut, 51.
 Forgetting, verbs of, 125.
frētus, 135.
fruor, 77.
fungor, 77.
 Future tense, 141.
 Future conditions in indirect discourse, 102.
futūrum fuisse ut, 163.

 Genitive, position of, 177.
 of description, 94.
 of measure, 94.
 of the whole, 27.
 objective, 122.
 partitive, 27.
 predicate, 123.
 subjective, 122.
 with adjectives, 89, 123.
 with *interest* and *rēfert*, 126.
 with verbs of feeling, 125.
 with verbs of judicial action, 126.
 with verbs of memory, 125.
 Gerund, 65, 176.
 Gerundive, 65, 173.
grātiā, 179.
grātus, 86.

hic, 2.
 Hindering, verbs of, 56.

Hortatory subjunctive, 96.
hortor ut, 39.

iam diū, etc., 141.

idōneus, with dative, 86.

idoneus est quī, 146.

igitur, 178.

ignārus, 123.

ille, 2, 120.

immittō in, 61.

Imperative, 97.

Imperfect indicative, 140.

imperītus, 89, 123.

imperō, with dative, 59.

imperō ut, 39.

Impersonal use of verbs, 60,
69, 140.

Impersonal verbs, 166.

Implied indirect discourse, 164.

īmus, 177.

in, with ablative or accusative,
32.

incipiō, 168.

Indefinite pronouns, 8.

indignus, 135, 146.

Indirect discourse, 26, 31,
162.

commands in, 163.

complex sentences in, 31.

conditions in, 102, 163.

questions in, 162.

statements in, 26.

Indirect discourse implied, 164.

Indirect object, 129.

Indirect questions, 13, 16.

Indirect reflexives, 2, 32.

ineō, 61.

inferō, 60, 61.

Infinitive, as object, 168.

as subject, 166.

complementary, 167.

in indirect discourse, 26.

inops, 136.

īnuētus, 89.

Interest, dative of, 129.

interest, 126, 166.

Interrogative pronouns, 8.

Intransitive verbs in passive,
140.

inveniō, 61.

is, 2.

iste, 2, 119.

iubeō, 39, 168.

iūstum est, 166.

Judicial action, verbs of, 125.

Jussive subjunctive, 96.

Knowing, verbs of, 26.

Less vivid future conditions,
101.

libet, 166.

licet, 39, 71, 166.

Locative case, 19.

locō, with gerundive, 173.

Making, verbs of, 131.

mālō, 40, 168.

manifestum est, 166.

Manner, ablative of, 52.

May, might, 71.

Means, ablative of, 24.

Measure, genitive of, 94.

medius, 177.

memini, 125.

- memor, 123.
 Memory, verbs of, 125.
 misereor, 125.
 miseret, 125.
 modo, with provisos, 159.
 moneō, with two accusatives, 132.
 moneō ut, 39.
 More vivid future conditions, 101.
 Must, 71.

 Naming, verbs of, 131.
 nē, in purpose clauses, 18.
 in wishes, 97.
 with hortatory subjunctive, 96.
 with verbs of fearing, 44.
 with verbs of hindering, 56.
 nē . . . quidem, 179.
 -ne, 9, 16.
 necesse est, 71, 166.
 Necessity, 68, 71.
 necne, 14.
 nefās est, 166.
 noceō, 59.
 nōlī, 97.
 nōlō, 40, 168.
 nōminō, 131.
 nōnne, 9.
 num, 9, 16.

 obeō, 61.
 Objective genitive, 122.
 Obligation, 68, 71.
 oblivīscor, 125.
 oportet, 72, 166.
 oppugnō, 61.

 opus est, 166.
 opus, with ablative, 135.
 Order of words, 177.
 Ought, 72.

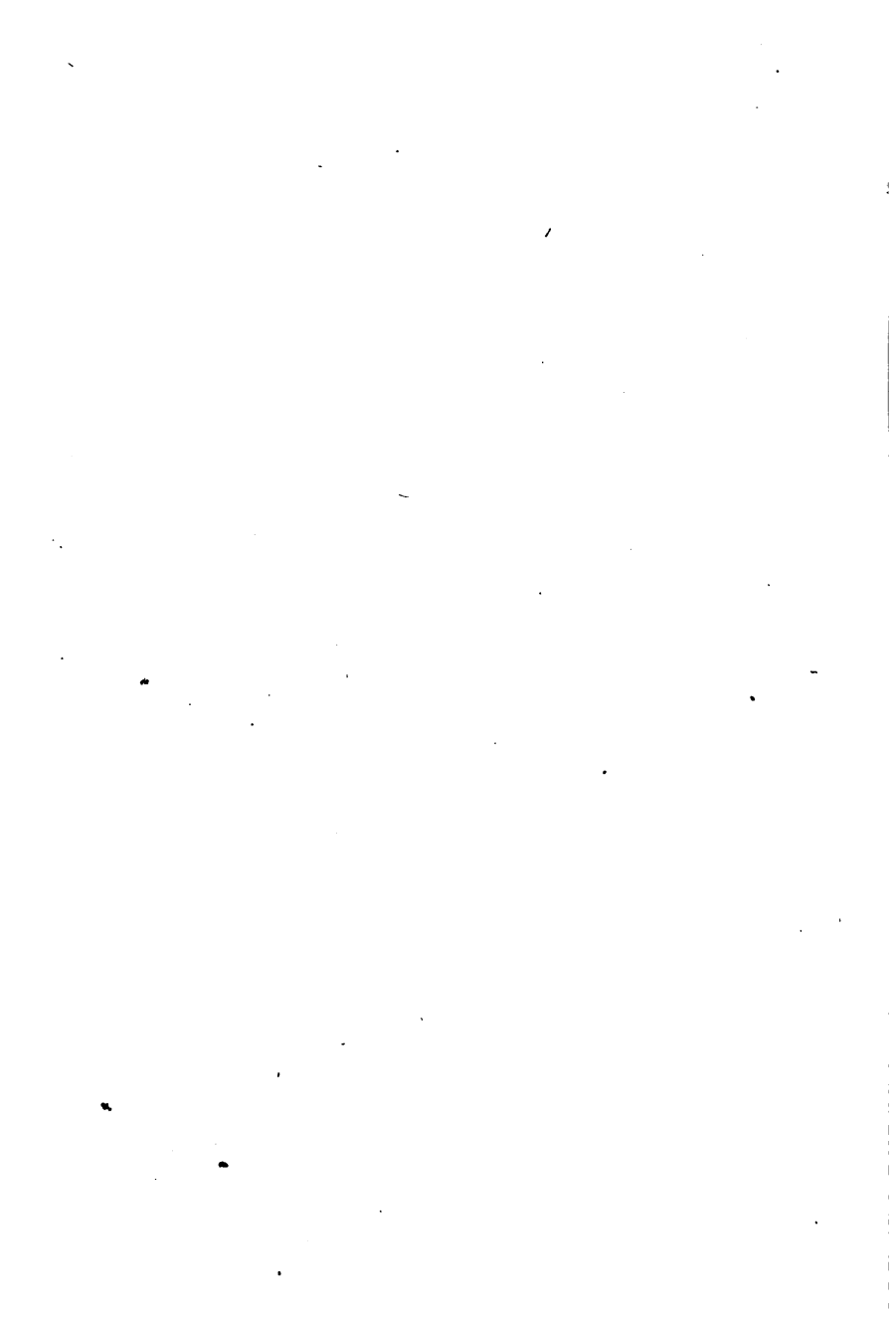
 paenitet, 125.
 parcō, 59.
 pāreō, 59.
 particeps, 123.
 Participles, 36, 172.
 Partitive genitive, 27.
 Passive, impersonal, 60, 69, 140.
 Passive periphrastic conjugation, 68, 71.
 patior, 39, 168.
 Perceiving, verbs of, 26.
 Periphrastic conjugations, 67, 68.
 peritus, 89, 123.
 permittō, 39.
 Personal pronouns, 1, 119.
 persuādeō, 39, 59.
 petō ab, 132.
 petō ut, 43.
 piget, 125.
 Place constructions, 19.
 placeō, 59.
 placet, 166.
 Plenty and want, verbs of, 136.
 plēnus, 89, 123, 136.
 poscō, 132.
 Possession, dative of, 24.
 Possessive pronouns, 5, 6.
 Possibility, conditions of, 101.
 possum, 168.
 postquam, 76.
 postulō ab, 132.
 postulō ut, 43.

- potior, 77.
 praecēdō, 61.
 praestat, 166.
 Predicate genitive, 123.
 Predicate nouns, 117.
 Prepositions, position of, 178.
 Prepositions with ablative, 32.
 Preventing, verbs of, 56.
 Primary tenses, 14.
 prīmus, 177.
 priusquam, 79.
 prohibeō, 56.
 Prohibitions, 96.
 Pronouns, demonstrative, 2.
 indefinite, 8.
 interrogative, 8.
 personal, 1, 119.
 possessive, 5, 6.
 reflexive, 2, 3.
 relative, 5, 116.
 properō, 168.
 propior, 86.
 Protasis, 100.
 Provisos, 159.
 proximus, 86.
 pudet, 125, 166.
 Purpose, dative of, 98.
 expressions of, 67, 176.
 relative clauses of, 18.
 subjunctive of, 18.
 substantive clauses of, 39, 43.
 quaerō ab, 132.
 quam, *than*, 48.
 quamquam, 88.
 quasi, 157.
 Questions, direct, 9.
 double, 10.
 indirect, 13.
 in indirect discourse, 162.
 quia, 85.
 quidam, 27.
 quīn, 56.
 quisque, 8.
 quoad, 80.
 quod, causal, 85.
 quōminus, 56.
 quoniam, 85.
 quoque, 178.
 Reference, dative of, 129.
 refert, 126.
 refertus, 136.
 Reflexive, indirect, 2, 32.
 Reflexive pronouns, 2.
 Relative clauses,
 of cause or concession, 146.
 of characteristic, 93, 146, 151.
 of purpose, 18.
 of result, 151.
 Relative pronouns, 5, 117, 178.
 reliquus, 177.
 Remembering, verbs of, 125.
 reminiscor, 125.
 resistō, 59.
 Restraining, verbs of, 56.
 Result, relative clauses of, 151.
 subjunctive of, 23.
 substantive clauses of, 51.
 retineō, 56.
 Rhetorical questions, 143, 162.
 rogō, with two accusatives,
 132.
 rogō ut, 43.
 Rōmānus, 179.
 rūs, 19.

- Saying, verbs of, 26.
 Secondary tenses, 14.
 Separation, ablative of, 48.
 dative of, 130.
 Sequence of tenses, 14.
 Service, dative of, 98.
serviō, 59.
similis, 86, 123.
simul atque, 76.
sinō, 168.
soleō, 168.
solus est quī, 146.
 Source, ablative of, 48.
 Space, extent of, 57.
 Special verbs with dative, 59.
 Specification, ablative of, 80.
statuō, 148, 168.
studeō, 59.
sub, with ablative or accusative, 32.
subeō, 61.
 Subjective genitive, 122.
 Subjunctive mood,
 after verbs of doubting,
 56.
 after verbs of fearing, 44.
 after verbs of hindering, etc.,
 56.
 deliberative or dubitative,
 143.
 hortatory, 96.
 in causal clauses, 85.
 in characteristic clauses, 93,
 146.
 in concessive clauses, 88, 153.
 in conditional clauses of comparison, 157.
 in conditions, 101.
 in indirect discourse, 31, 162.
 in indirect questions, 13.
 in provisos, 159.
 in purpose clauses, 18, 39,
 43.
 in result clauses, 23, 51, 151.
 in wishes, 97.
 jussive, 96.
 of attraction, 164.
 with *cum* causal, 85, 89, 153.
 with *cum* concessive, 88, 89,
 153.
 with *cum* temporal, 76, 89,
 153.
 with *dum*, 80.
 with *priusquam*, 79.
 Subjunctive, tenses in, 14, 141.
 Subordinate clauses in indirect
 discourse, 31.
 Substantive clauses,
 of purpose, 39, 43.
 of result, 51.
suī, 2.
sum, position of, 178.
summus, 177.
Supine, 66.
suus, 6.
taedet, 125.
tamen, 88.
tamquam (*si*), 157.
 Temporal clauses, 76, 79, 80,
 153.
 Tenses, 140.
 sequence of, 14.
 Thinking, verbs of, 26.
 Time constructions, 57.
 Towns, constructions with, 19.

- trānsgressus*, 36.
turpe est, 166.
 Two accusatives, 131, 132.
ubi, *when*, 76.
 Until, 80.
ūnus est quī, 146.
ut, in purpose clauses, 18, 39, 43.
 in result clauses, 23, 51.
 in temporal clauses, 76.
ut sī, 157.
ūtilis, 86.
utinam, 97.
ūtor, 77.
utrum, 10.
velutā, 157.
 Verbs, agreement of, 139.
 position of, 177.
veritus, *fearing*, 173.
vērō, 178.
vērūm est, 166.
vescor, 77.
vetō, 39, 168.
 Vocative, position of, 177.
 Voice, 140.
volō, 40, 168.
 While, 80.
 Whole, genitive of the, 27.
 Wishes, 97.
 Wishing, verbs of, 40.
 Year, method of dating, 35.







To avoid fine, this book should be returned on
or before the date last stamped below

SON-9-40

--	--	--

